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WHOLE NO. 1926.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## VERY BEST MAN

Fortunate Selection of an Expert  
on Forestry.

### PROF. FURNOW'S HIGH RANK

Well Equipped to Give Advice on a  
Proper Beginning—Comes by  
Courtesy of United States.

Prof. E. R. Furnow, chief of the  
Forestry Bureau of the United States  
Department of agriculture is soon to  
come to the Islands on the invitation  
of the Government and the Planters'  
Association. This was mentioned in  
the Advertiser a few days ago. It was  
also noted that the final arrangement  
was the result of the conference of a  
committee of the Planters' organiza-  
tion consisting of W. M. Giffard, J. F.  
Hackfeld and Doctor Walter Maxwell  
with the Cabinet. President Dole has  
taken a sharp personal interest in the  
matter. Messrs. Hackfeld and Giffard  
have devoted much time to the study  
of forestry conditions and needs  
throughout the group.

It is due to Doctor Walter Maxwell  
to say that he is the father of this  
movement that promises to be so far  
reaching and beneficial and that places  
Hawaii in equal rank with much older  
communities. Doctor Maxwell, as  
chemist for the Planters and director  
of the experiment station, has by special  
request and in connection with his  
regular work, given not a little atten-  
tion to forestry here. He maintained  
from the first, however, that the entire  
matter should be initiated by expert  
consultation. His friends might be  
satisfied with his efforts in the pre-  
mises, but he himself believed in having  
so important a subject consigned to one  
whose life work was a warrant that he  
would be thorough and absolutely cor-  
rect. It was at the request of Presi-  
dent Dole that Doctor Maxwell made a  
memorandum report and recommenda-  
tions on forestry.

Professor Furnow is a Prussian of  
60 who has been with the United States  
Government as an expert for many  
years. Doctor Maxwell, when ex-  
pert chemist for the department of  
Agriculture of the United States was  
intimately associated with Professor  
Furnow for four years and is positive  
he is the man needed in Hawaii. Pro-  
fessor Furnow has been permitted by  
the Government to do some work for  
various States. In each instance he  
has been highly successful. His work  
here will be by courtesy of the Ameri-  
can Government. It was only after  
considerable urging from his old friend  
here that Professor Furnow agreed to  
secure a leave of absence, journey to  
the Islands, make an expert and elab-  
orate survey or examination and then  
submit a report that will practically  
be a guide. This plan is the one pro-  
posed by Doctor Maxwell for the  
reason that he believes the forestry re-  
form or movement should be a national  
one. He says it is the duty of in-  
dividuals and corporations to assist,  
but that the Government should have  
the matter well in hand, with its com-  
plete and undisputed authority and  
with a capable expert to furnish advice  
and counsel.

In response to one of Doctor Max-  
well's letters, Professor Furnow made  
the following, among other state-  
ments:

"It is with greatest interest that I  
have read your communication received  
and I congratulate you on having been  
instrumental in bringing the necessity  
of rational treatment of your forest  
cover to the attention of your Govern-  
ment.

"Anything I can do in the way of  
furnishing argument and advice to  
strengthen your hand and that of your  
Government towards establishing a  
conviction that the interests of agri-  
culture require timely attention to the  
treatment of forest cover will be cheer-  
fully given.

"You will see that not merely a  
forester, a man skilled in the technique  
of forest growing, but a man of judg-  
ment should be entrusted with such  
a mission. Perhaps it might be well  
and expedite the survey to associate  
with the examiner a resident geologist  
and perhaps the Surveyor-General,  
when the three would not only more  
rapidly get over the ground, but a dis-  
cussion between them might lead to a  
more mature judgment as to what re-  
commendations should be made.

"After such an examination and re-  
port is made, which may be accom-  
plished with an expenditure of less  
than \$3,000, it will be time to formulate  
further measures of a permanent char-  
acter. It may then be found desirable  
to employ a permanent officer, whose  
business it is to look after the forestry  
interests, executing any laws and assist-  
ing by advice any efforts of rational  
management. While I believe that at  
present the material value of Hawaiian  
forests is of slight moment, I am in-  
clined to think that the Islands would  
be able to grow on the soils unfit for  
agriculture all the wood supplies for  
their increasing needs, instead of im-  
porting the same. Hence the existence

of such an officer in this direction too  
would find ample justification.

"My success in persuading the auth-  
orities of the State of Wisconsin that  
this is the rational method of pro-  
cedure leads me to hope that elsewhere  
such intelligent action might be had  
and that the era of doing things right  
from the start instead of constantly  
mending mismanaged affairs may have  
arrived.

"With best wishes of success to the  
budding forestry movement on your  
Islands."

### PROTECT THE SEALS.

Bill Now Before Congress Designed to  
That Effect.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—The  
Senate Committee on Foreign Rela-  
tions today authorized a favorable re-  
port upon a bill prohibiting pelagic  
sealing by the people of the United  
States. The bill is a joint production  
of the State and the Treasury Depart-  
ments, and its passage is asked upon  
the ground that with such a law upon  
the statute books, the Administration  
will be in better position than at pre-  
sent to ask that other governments  
prohibit pelagic sealing. The bill re-  
ceived the affirmative votes of all the  
Senators present, but its provisions  
were discussed at considerable length.

The bill was reported to the Senate  
later in the day. The first section of it  
is as follows: "That no citizen of the  
United States and no person owing  
duty or obedience to the laws and trea-  
ties of the United States, nor any per-  
son belonging to or on board a vessel  
of the United States shall kill, capture  
or hunt at any time or in any manner  
whatever any fur seal in the waters of  
the Pacific ocean north of the 35th de-  
gree of north latitude, and including  
Behring sea and the sea of Okhotsk."

The bill also prohibits any citizen of  
the United States from equipping, us-  
ing or employing or furnishing sup-  
plies to any vessel engaged in killing  
or hunting fur seals, and declares that  
no United States vessel shall be em-  
ployed in this work. The penalty for  
violating the proposed law is impris-  
onment for not less than six months or  
a fine of not less than \$200 or more  
than \$2,000, or both, and the forfeiture  
of vessels so engaged.

The fourth section of the bill is as  
follows: "If any vessel of the United  
States shall be found within the wa-  
ters to which this act applies having on  
board fur seal skins or bodies of seals  
or apparatus or implements suitable  
for killing or taking seals, it shall be  
presumed that such vessel were killing  
seals."

The United States Courts in Alaska,  
California, Oregon and Washington,  
are given jurisdiction over cases aris-  
ing under the act. It is especially pro-  
vided that the act is not to interfere  
with the privileges of coast Indians,  
nor with the taking of seals on the  
Pribilof islands. Officers of the navy  
and the revenue cutter service are em-  
powered to search suspected vessels.  
The importation of seal skins by any  
person taken contrary to this law is  
prohibited and all such skins so im-  
ported are to be seized and destroyed.

Representative Hitt of Illinois, chair-  
man of the Committee on Foreign Af-  
fairs of the House, introduced a similar  
bill in the House.

This measure supplements the diplo-  
matic negotiations which have been go-  
ing on for some time between the Unit-  
ed States, Great Britain, Russia and  
Japan. Throughout the negotiations  
with the representatives of Great Brit-  
ain an effort was being made to have  
British citizens stop pelagic sealing,  
while at the same time the United  
States permitted its own citizens to  
carry on this practice. When the Ameri-  
can Commissioners urged that pelagic  
sealing was contrary to the dictates  
of humanity, they were invariably met  
with the answer that this inhumanity  
was sanctioned by the laws of the Unit-  
ed States. The State Department de-  
sires to overcome this objection.

The law as it stands permits citizens  
of the United States to take seals out-  
side of the three-mile limit surround-  
ing the Pribilof islands. This was  
never intended, but has come about  
through a Supreme Court decision re-  
specting the Paris awards.

### RISE IN PRICES IN JAPAN.

Interesting Figures From the Mikado's  
Realm.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Vice-  
Consul Sharp, at Hiogo, has sent to the  
State Department some clippings from  
papers in Japan relating to prices and  
labor in that country. The Kokumin  
Shimbun says the rise in the price of  
commodities becomes greater and  
greater every day. Compared with 10  
years ago, prices have risen 15 per cent  
while wages have increased 39.2 per  
cent.

The Helene will not sail for Maui  
until tomorrow at 5 p. m.

## FIRM AND ABLE

Two Distinguished Friends of Is-  
land Annexation.

### ARE LEADING U. S. SENATORS

Joseph B. Foraker and Cushman  
K. Davis Have Reached the  
Rank of Statesmen.

Among the Annexation advocates in  
the United States Senate are some of  
the foremost men of the time. Much  
has been published here of John T.  
Morgan of Alabama and one or two  
others. Very little has been told of  
such representative statesmen as  
Joseph B. Foraker and Cushman K.  
Davis, for instance. Both are held in  
highest esteem as typical publicists on  
the best and safest plane. It is in the  
ability and integrity, the patriotism  
and fidelity of such men as Senators  
Foraker and Davis that the backbone  
of the great Republic pins its faith  
through prosperity and adversity.

Joseph Benson Foraker, of Cincinnati,  
was born July 5, 1846, on a farm near  
Rainsboro, Highland County, Ohio; en-  
listed July 14, 1862, as a private in  
Company A. Eighty-ninth Regiment  
Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which  
organization he served until the close  
of the war, at which time he held the  
rank of first lieutenant and brevet cap-  
tain; he was graduated from Cornell  
University, Ithaca, N. Y., July 1, 1869;  
was admitted to the bar and entered  
upon the practice of the law at Cin-  
cinnati, Ohio, October 14, 1869; was  
elected judge of the superior court of  
Cincinnati in April, 1879; resigned on  
account of ill health May 1, 1882; was  
the Republican candidate for governor  
of Ohio in 1883, but was defeated; was  
elected to that office in 1885, and re-  
elected in 1887; was again nominated  
for governor and defeated in 1889; was  
elected United States Senator January  
15, 1896, to succeed Calvin S. Brice, and  
took his seat March 4, 1897. His term  
will expire March 3, 1903.

Cushman Kellogg Davis, of St. Paul,  
was born in Henderson, Jefferson  
County, N. Y., June 16, 1838; received  
a common-school and collegiate edu-



U. S. SENATOR CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.  
(Photo by Bell, Washington).

cation, graduating from the University  
of Michigan in June, 1857; is a lawyer  
by profession; was first lieutenant in  
the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infan-  
try, 1862-1864; was a member of the  
Minnesota legislature in 1864; was  
United States district attorney for Min-  
nesota, 1868-1873; was governor of  
Minnesota, 1874-75; was elected to the  
United States Senate as a Republican,  
to succeed S. J. R. McMillan, Republi-  
can, and took his seat March 4, 1887;  
was elected in 1893. His term of ser-  
vice will expire March 3, 1899.

Mr. Foraker's latest contribution to  
the literature of the year is character-  
istic of the man especially in view of  
his situation as a member of the Sen-  
ate Committee on Foreign Relations.  
He writes of the young man in politics  
and of annexation and pens his opin-  
ions with the finest and clearest vigor.

"Those who are already at the front,  
and anxious to stay there, are likely  
to encourage bright and promising  
helpers, and to shower upon them evi-  
dences of favor, until they cease to be  
mere helpers, and manifesting inde-  
pendence of thought and ability to lead,  
commence to have a following of their  
own, by the help of which they begin  
to ascend the ladder of prominence  
and distinction on their own account.  
As a rule the old men then suddenly  
find that it is very narrow at the top,  
where they are standing, and that there  
is no room for them; and the young man  
then quickly finds that his ascension  
is no longer promoted, but retarded.  
The political atmosphere grows chilly.  
Instead of kind words from his party  
leaders he begins to hear criticisms.  
He is too ambitious, and he is too  
'this' and 'that' and 'the other thing.'  
His wings must be clipped. He must  
be taught a lesson.

"At the next session of Congress it  
must be determined by the Senate  
whether or not the treaty already sub-  
mitted, providing for the annexation

of Hawaii, shall be ratified. The ques-  
tion involves more than the mere ac-  
quisition of new territory. It will be  
our first step out into the ocean. Flo-  
rida, Louisiana, and the Mexican ces-  
sions were contiguous—a part of our  
own, and manifestly essential to the  
proper enjoyment of what we already  
had. They commanded the Gulf, the  
mouth of the Mississippi, and our ap-  
proach to the Pacific coast. Opposition  
to these acquisitions—and there was  
opposition—was unnatural and un-  
American. All this is plainly seen and  
thoroughly appreciated now.

"Had we then (Beneva Arbitration  
Period) annexed Canada, as Great  
Britain would have done had the case  
been reversed, England would not have  
felt more unkind, or respected us less.  
On the contrary, she would have re-  
spected us far more. She would no  
doubt have regretted the loss of her  
great dependency, but she would have  
acknowledged, with more graciousness  
than she showed in paying the award,  
that the punishment was deserved, so  
far as she was concerned, and benefi-  
cial in the highest degree to the coun-  
try over which she would thus have  
lost control.

"At that time the population of Can-  
ada was confined almost entirely to  
the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.  
All the vast territory extending west  
from Hudson's Bay to the Pacific was  
practically uninhabited. Quebec was  
already inclined to union with us, and



U. S. SENATOR J. B. FORAKER.  
(Photo by Baker, Columbus, O.)

the population of Ontario was little, if  
at all, different from that of New York  
and Pennsylvania. Annexation would  
have been followed by such an influx  
of Americans that long ere this there  
would have been in Manitoba and  
British Columbia a population of the  
same character, with the same civil  
institutions, patriotic regard for our  
flag, and pride in the greatness of our  
common country and the grandeur of  
its destiny, that you find today in the  
Dakotas and the State of Washington.  
But that opportunity is gone, and gone  
forever; for although there may yet  
come some kind of union, British in-  
terests, British institutions, British  
ideas, and British prejudices, if you  
please, have so taken possession of the  
Dominion that what was so easily  
possible 30 years ago is now practical-  
ly unattainable.

"The young man in politics would  
never have made this mistake. He  
should not allow it to be repeated, in  
greater or less degree, in the case of  
Hawaii, or in any other case. He  
should, and he will, bear this experi-  
ence in mind, as he studies the strate-  
gic and commanding position of the  
Hawaiian Islands with respect to Ameri-  
can interests in the western ocean; and  
he can be depended upon to meet the  
just expectations of the American  
people in regard to this question."

Mr. Foraker writes emphatically of  
the failure to restore the American  
merchant service and to take hold of  
the Nicaragua canal.

Here is, in its way, a really charm-  
ing sketch of the gentleman who is  
just at this time devoting so much of  
his best thought and best effort to  
the cause of Annexation:

"As chairman of the Senate commit-  
tee on foreign affairs, Cushman K.  
Davis occupies what is just now one  
of the most important posts in the  
Government of the United States.  
When John Sherman gave up the  
headship of this important committee  
to become Pres. McKinley's secretary  
of state, and Mr. Davis succeeded him,  
the Minnesota Senator had not long  
been a prominent figure in national  
politics. He had had a six years' term  
at Washington, and had once been  
Governor of Minnesota; but his public  
service had been useful rather than  
distinguished. He was one of the men  
—apparently a modest minority—who  
entered the Union army during the  
civil war, and left it without the title  
of brigadier general; and his later  
career had continued to move along  
lines that gave little opportunity for  
catching the public eye—an organ that  
focuses itself upon the picturesque and  
striking rather than upon the plain  
level of duty well done—until a certain  
day about three years ago. During the  
great railroad strike of 1894, some lab-  
or leaders in Minnesota sent their  
Senator a protest against the Govern-  
ment's intervention to prevent the de-  
struction of property by rioters. Mr.  
Davis telegraphed back a prompt and  
emphatic warning that the strikers'  
actions were drawing very close to  
treason. There was a ring in the mes-  
sage, penned at a moment when many  
public men were temporizing with a  
difficult and dangerous question—  
which made it sound over the whole  
country when the newspapers published  
it the next morning.

"Mr. Davis is not often heard in the  
Senate, partly because his voice is  
not strong. He is more forceful as a  
writer than as a speaker, and is a man

of deeds rather than of words. He is  
an active worker, possessing great  
executive ability, besides being a stud-  
ent with a knowledge of literature  
that few public men can rival. Last  
year he was frequently spoken of as a  
Presidential possibility, and as he is  
not yet 60 he may be again brought  
forward as a 'favorite son' of the great  
Northwest."

### AFTER THE CANAL.

Whispered That England Has a Wish  
For It.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Con-  
sul General Gudge, at Panama, has  
made a report to the State Department  
on the condition of the Panama canal.  
He says it is whispered that England is  
doing all in her power to obtain con-  
trol of the canal. France may not push  
the work forward, but some other na-  
tion or some other company will surely  
do so if those in charge forfeit their  
rights.

The canal, when completed, will ex-  
tend from Colon on the Atlantic to Pa-  
nama on the Pacific, 54 miles. All  
along the route are sheds full of new  
and costly machinery. It is estimated  
that the latter has cost \$100,000,000,  
and that there has been expended on  
the canal a total of \$275,000,000. A  
conservative estimate is that the canal  
is about one-third finished, but with  
the new machinery on hand it is said  
the remainder of the work can be com-  
pleted for \$150,000,000.

The report is that a force adequate to  
finish the project in from seven to 10  
years will be put to work. During the  
next 60 days a committee is to investi-  
gate the progress of affairs, and an ef-  
fort will be made to get more money to  
continue operations. The canal is prac-  
tically completed from Colon to Bajao,  
14 miles, but this is the least expensive  
part. The great difficulty is in passing  
the Culebra ridge. The width of the  
canal will be 160 feet at the top and 72  
feet at the bottom, except through the  
ridge, where it will be 78 feet wide at  
the top and 29 feet at the bottom.

### MUST PAY EXTRA DUTY.

Discrimination Against Belgium's Sug-  
ars.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The  
Secretary of the Treasury today decid-  
ed that the Netherlands Government  
pays a bounty on all raw and refined  
sugars exported from that country and  
hence, under the new tariff act, all sug-  
ars from the Netherlands entering the  
United States are subject to a discrimi-  
nating duty equal to the export bounty  
paid.

The exact rate of this countervailing  
duty has not yet been definitely ascer-  
tained, but it is said that it will approxi-  
mate 48 cents per 100 pounds on raw  
sugar and a slight advance on those fig-  
ures on refined. It is known that the  
Secretary has also come to the conclu-  
sion that the Belgian Government pays  
an export bounty on sugar, and a de-  
cree to this effect may be expected in a  
short time. The additional duties will  
apply from September 22d last.

The amount of raw sugar imported  
from the Netherlands during the last  
year was over 88,000,000 pounds, of  
which 25,500,000 were not above No. 16  
Dutch standard, and 62,700,000 above  
that number. The sugar imports from  
Belgium during the last year aggre-  
gated over 123,000,000 pounds, of which  
nearly 121,000,000 was below No. 16.

### A BRITON TALKS TO CANADIANS.

Edward Blake of the English Commons  
Speaks at a Banquet.

TORONTO, (Ont.), December 8.—  
Lord Aberdeen, Governor General of  
Canada, was banqueted tonight at the  
National Club. The speech of the eve-  
ning was delivered by Edward Blake,  
a member of the British House of Com-  
mons. Mr. Blake replied to the toast  
of "Canada and the Empire." He  
spoke of the advantages of cultivating  
imperial trade. Concerning Canada's  
relations with the United States, he ur-  
ged that the true interests of both  
countries would be best served by  
largely extended trade relations.

"We must be either friends or foes,"  
he said, "and it is in the interests of  
Canada and the Empire that we should  
be friends."

On the question of defense, admitting  
the horrible supposition of war be-  
tween England and the United States,  
he pointed out that it would be for  
England mainly a naval war, while  
Canada would have to stand the brunt  
of the attack, and, looking at the re-  
sources of the United States, he feared  
Canadian valor would not prevent a  
hostile military occupation.

After hearing some friends contin-  
ually praising Chamberlain's Colic,  
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis  
Fleck, of Anaheim, California, pur-  
chased a bottle of it for his own use  
and is now as enthusiastic over its  
wonderful work as anyone can be. For  
sale by all druggists and dealers. Ben-  
son, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian  
Islands.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE



## FAMOUS TEACHERS

Col. Francis W. Parker and Wife  
for Summer School.

### AT THE HEAD OF THE LIST

Principal of Chicago Normal School.  
A Writer and Trainer of Wide  
Repute—Mrs. Parker.

During the 1898 term of the Summer School here, the teachers of the Islands will have the fine privilege of instruction by Col. Francis W. Parker and Mrs. Frances Stuart Parker. This arrangement has been made by Inspector General Townsend. There is no likelihood of a mishap. Colonel and Mrs. Parker refused between a score and half a hundred other offers. Their desire to visit the country, coupled with the insistence of Mr. Townsend won the day for the teachers of the Republic.

Colonel Parker has been in education work since a very young man, excepting for the time he was in the Civil war.

In 1872, Colonel Parker entered King William's University at Berlin, where he spent two and one-half years in the study of Psychology, Philosophy, History and Pedagogics. Under a private teacher he took a two years' course in the Hegelian philosophy. During his vacations he traveled over the continent, visiting schools and studying the art, geography and history of the various nations visited. He returned to America in 1875.

He was elected Superintendent of Schools of Quincy, Massachusetts, and began his work April 20th, 1875. Colonel Parker was exceedingly fortunate in his position in Quincy, the town had never before had a superintendent of schools, but had one of the best and strongest of school boards that was ever elected. John Quincy Adams, Charles Francis Adams, and James H. Slade were the principal members. They put the school and teachers entirely under Colonel Parker's direction and supported him in a very hearty and earnest way.

In entering upon his work in Quincy, Colonel Parker had no notion of making any particular changes or of opposing in any way the general work then done in the New England States. He simply tried to apply well-known principles, and to train his teachers. The result is well known; during the period of three years of 187-9-80, over 30,000 visitors inspected the schools of Quincy. Charles Francis Adams wrote two pamphlets in regard to the work done. Colonel Parker has always asserted that he was introducing nothing new, no new principles or methods; he was simply applying, carrying out, the recommendation of the great educators of the past,—Comenius, Pestalozzi and Froebel. In 1880 he was made one of the Supervisors of Schools of Boston, and was placed in charge of the primary schools of the North End of South Boston. His work in the "Athens of America" met with fierce and prolonged opposition by the teachers especially of the principals of the schools; but notwithstanding this opposition, he was re-elected for a second term. The position of Supervisor was not, to say the least, what he wanted. He wanted to come in closer contact with the schools, that he might verify the suspicions of better things which he thought were in store for the children.

He was offered the superintendency of schools of Philadelphia but declined to accept it. He was then offered the position of Principal of the Cook County Normal School at a salary of \$5,000 a year. The Cook County Normal School had had a struggling existence for 15 years; it was born in the travail of a bitter fight, and lived only by the persistent energy of and indomitable love of its Principal, Dr. D. S. Wentworth. Colonel Parker's friends, especially Charles Francis Adams, opposed very strongly his acceptance of this position; but he looked upon Chicago as the "storm center" of civilization; he could be brought close to children in the Practice School; and he could enter upon that which he believed to be the greatest need of the country—the education and training of teachers.

Just before entering on his new work in Chicago, he married Mrs. M. Frances Stuart, a former pupil and assistant of Lewis Monroe, and the first assistant in the Boston School of Oratory. Mrs. Parker is one of the leading exponents of the Delsarte System of Expression. She is in deep sympathy with her husband and has contributed not a little to the Doctrine of Concentration that is now working out in the methods of the Cook County Normal School.

Colonel Parker began his duties in the Cook County Normal School January 1st, 1883. The opposition begun with his predecessor, has been continued throughout the thirteen years of his principalship of the Cook County Normal School. He has been bitterly opposed by the conservatism of good and honest citizens in his new and scientific methods of teaching; he has also been more bitterly opposed by the malice of a few miserable politicians whose chief duty seems to be to wreck and destroy all effects of educational progress,—men who make teachers cowards. The County School Board who engaged Colonel Parker, of which Washington Heston, the present Postmaster of Chicago, Colonel Henry Donovan, and Dr. Champlin were members, heartily supported him in his work. Some five years ago, supported by a thoughtful Board of Education, Colonel Parker secured an excellent corps of

teachers and began to develop a theory of education, which has now received the name of Theory of Concentration. Colonel Parker is the author of "Talks on Teachings," "Practical Teacher," "How to Study Geography," "Outlines in Geography," "Treat on Spelling," and "Talks on Pedagogics." He has visited every State in the Union, and lectured before Institutes and Conventions in most of them. A few of his lectures may be here mentioned: "The Child and Nature," "The Child and Man," "Artist or Artisan," "Which?" "Home and School," "The Ideal School," "Educational and Democracy." He is also the editor of a unique publication called the "Cook County Normal School Envelope," which shows the development of Concentration in the Cook County Normal School, month by month.

### STORM ON MAUI.

Thunder Not Confined to Honolulu Alone.

MAUI, December 18.—The holiday season on Maui has been ushered in with thunder, lightning, stormy winds, and heavy rains in localities. Electrical disturbances have been prominent for several days. There has also been quite a display of "beautiful snow" on the summit of Haleakala.

During Saturday evening, the 11th, the Kahului Social Club gave their second assembly in the Knights of Pythias' hall. It was a so-called "Poverty Party." The judges declared that the "worst dressed" lady was Mrs. Rice of Spreckelsville, and that Mr. E. B. Carley for the gentleman was dressed in the most poverty-stricken manner. Dancing followed.

During Monday night, the 13th, the Bennington caused much excitement in Lahaina by using her search-light.

The Pioneer Mill of Lahaina started grinding on the 14th. Senator H. P. Baldwin of Haiku gave a dinner to Senator and Mrs. Albert Hocking on the 14th.

There are between 20 and 30 bicycles in Lahaina. All the policemen have them. "Cheaper than horses," they say.

The weather is gray and threatening.

## FURNOW TO COME

U. S. Forestry Chief Will  
Visit the Islands.

Invitation Sent by the S. S. China.  
Will Make an Inspection and  
Submit Suggestions.

A letter went forward by the Hawaiian S. S. China yesterday which is an invitation and an inducement for a visit to the Islands by R. E. Furnow, Chief of the Division of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture. Messrs. W. M. Giffard and Doctor Maxwell, who with J. F. Hackfeld, constitute the planters' special commission on forestry, had been in correspondence with Mr. Furnow.

A final conference of the Forestry Committee and the Cabinet yesterday, resulted in the decision relating to Mr. Furnow. This well known official of the United States Government will, it is expected, be able to visit Hawaii on his vacation next year. He will make an expert examination of the forests throughout the Islands and of the territory once covered by trees, and now either bare or given over to the tangles of lantana or underbrush.

At the conclusion of this inspection Mr. Furnow will make such recommendations as his knowledge of the subject itself and of the local facts developed may suggest. Mr. Furnow has made such studies that he will be enabled at once to give advice that will prove of the first value in the matter of preserving and increasing forest and conserving the water supply to be obtained from wooded regions. The Government and the Planters' Association will share in the expense attendant upon the visit of Mr. Furnow.

### Post Office Boxes.

In the office of the Superintendent of Public Works are two sample post office boxes of latest design, sent down from the Coast on the last steamer by Hawaiian Consul Wilder. It will be remembered that a short time ago bids were advertised and the matter of picking out boxes was put in the hands of Mr. Wilder who now asks the Government for choice between the two samples, as well as further instructions in the premises.

### Pali Road.

On Saturday morning one of the employees of Wilson & Whitehouse, made the very first horseback trip over the new Pali road. The first rider to come over the new road on horseback was Johnny Lilihi, who may be remembered as a witness before the Military Commission in 1895. The road is now open to travelers by horseback.

Mr. C. M. Dixon, a well known merchant of Pleasant Ridge, Fulton, Co., Pa., has a little girl who is frequently threatened with croup, but when the first symptoms appear, his wife gives her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## BANK OF HAWAII

Charter Has Been Accepted By  
Incorporators.

### ALL THE DETAILS ARE COMPLETE

Officers of the New Financial  
House—Will be a Strong Concern—To Open On 27th Inst.

President—P. C. Jones.  
Vice President—J. B. Atherton.  
Cashier—E. A. Jones.  
Secretary—C. H. Cooke.  
Directors—F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, H. Waterhouse, T. May and C. Bosse.

The foregoing list shows the complete organization of the new Bank of Hawaii. The four officers first named are also ex-officio members of the directorate. The charter was accepted from the Minister of Interior at a meeting held in the new bank's offices yesterday afternoon. It is expected that the Bank of Hawaii will be ready for business in the Safe Deposit Building on Fort street on the 27th inst.

P. C. Jones is president of Brewer & Company, and has been at the head of the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company since its organization. He has been in business in the Islands for 40 years. J. B. Atherton is president of Castle & Cooke, is prominent in the Ewa plantation corporation and has long been associated in business here from his youth. E. A. Jones has long been associated in business closely with his father, P. C. Jones. Clarence H. Cooke is the son of C. M. Cooke and since he returned here from college has been with the Safe Deposit company. He is a young man of fine promise. Fred W. Macfarlane was born in Hawaii and has been in the commercial world here since he was but a lad. He is connected with the Hawaiian hotel, Macfarlane & Company, and the Union Feed Company. E. D. Tenney is an officer of Castle & Cooke and Ewa plantation, and one of the live young business men of the country. Henry Waterhouse is the head of the Waterhouse Investment Company and has large plantation, land and other business interests in Hawaii. He was brought



P. C. JONES.

here by his father when yet an infant. T. May is at the head of the old grocery house of T. May & Company, and is a wealthy kamaaina. C. Bosse is connected with the big importing and shipping house of Hackfeld & Company.

This bank will be the only corporation in that line of business here. It is chartered under a special act of the Legislature. This law differs very much from the ordinary corporation enactment. Its requirements are numerous and comprehensive. It was necessary to complete the organization of the company before the charter was solicited from the Government. Then there was careful search to satisfy all that every requirement of the details of the law had been followed. There are a number yet to be observed. These include the counting of the money by the Minister of the Interior. Captain King will find quite a little job for himself some morning in the near future. The capital stock of the Bank of Hawaii, Limited, is \$400,000 of which 300,000 is to be paid in at once.

P. C. Jones is father of the plan for another bank for the city and has been giving the project much attention for a number of months. It was necessary for him to make one trip to the Coast. This resulted in establishing correspondence relations with Wells Fargo.

### Not the Queen.

Although the P. M. S. S. China made a very quick trip across from Yokohama, she has by no means made the best record when it is a mere matter of speed, on the Pacific ocean. On July 1, 1897, the Empress of Japan made 441 knots on the trip from Vancouver to Yokohama, and the whole voyage was made in 10 days, 2 hours and 39 minutes. The average throughout the trip was 17.57 knots, this after six years'

service. The fastest day on the last trip of the China to this port was 427 knots.

### At H. I. J. M.'s Legation

Mr. Shimamura, the Japanese Minister was affable as usual Friday, when an Advertiser representative called at the Legation on Nuuanu avenue and Kaulaiki road. The diplomat had received a very bulky package of dispatches from Tokio. Much of the correspondence related to the "affair" pending between this Government and Japan. Mr. Shimamura said his advice were lengthy and that it would be a matter of two weeks before he would have ready a communication for the Foreign Office here.

## LIFE ON KAUAI

Road Accident to a Business Man of Honolulu.

Japanese Engage in a Stabbing Affray—Trip of the S. S. Hall.  
Rough Channel Weather.

### (Special Correspondence).

On Monday, Mr. von Hamm of Honolulu, who is on business bent here, was thrown to the ground and severely bruised, while driving from Koloa to Lihue. He had a span of horses and, the animals becoming frightened, ran away. Mr. von Hamm was unable to manage them and the carriage, striking a hillock, was capsized, throwing Mr. von Hamm to the ground.

A shocking tragedy took place at Anahole on Thursday morning and once more Japanese were concerned. Nakamoto stabbed his mistress in 12 different places. His rival then stepped in and stabbed Nakamoto through the left lung just above the heart as well as in other places. To complete the job he tried to cut his own throat but failed, people arriving on the spot before he could make much progress.

Jealousy is said to be the cause of the whole affair. The woman will recover, but it is feared that Nakamoto will die. The rival was found late Friday afternoon, he having made his escape in the excitement.

Nakamoto had been employed as a private detective on the Police force.

Following is the report of the W. G. Hall which arrived from Kauai ports on Saturday morning: 16,000 bags of sugar left on Kauai, Steamer Ke Au Hou at Hanalei with 400 bags of paddy as well as all the Kalikiwai freight left aboard. Steamer James Makee also at Hanalei with about 240 bags of Kilauea sugar on board. Steamer Mikahala has about 2,400 bags of Koloa plantation sugar. At 4:45 p. m. Saturday, the Mikahala was loading sugar at Ahukini. She reports rough weather, 400 bags of sugar on board and taking only 20 bags in each boat. Liable to stop work at any moment. A heavy N. E. swell was running along the coast of Kauai. Rough weather at Kilauea, Kalihikwai, Hanamaulu and Nawiliwili. Crossing the channel had E. N. E. winds. Hanamaulu mill will start grinding soon after Christmas.

Frank Davey made the photo of the Bishop Memorial Chapel from which the Advertiser's illustration is copied.

## Ayer's

## Sarsaparilla.

Cleanse your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the most thoroughly reliable alternative ever compounded. For scrofula, boils, ulcers, sores, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, and all disorders originating in vitiated blood, this medicine is a specific. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is equally beneficial as a remedy for catarrh, rheumatism, and rheumatic gout. As a Tonic, it assists the process of digestion, stimulates the sluggish liver, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the body when debilitated by excessive fatigue or wasting illness. Physicians everywhere consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best. It is a skillfully-prepared combination of the most powerful alteratives and tonics. No other blood-purifier gives equal satisfaction or is so universally in demand.

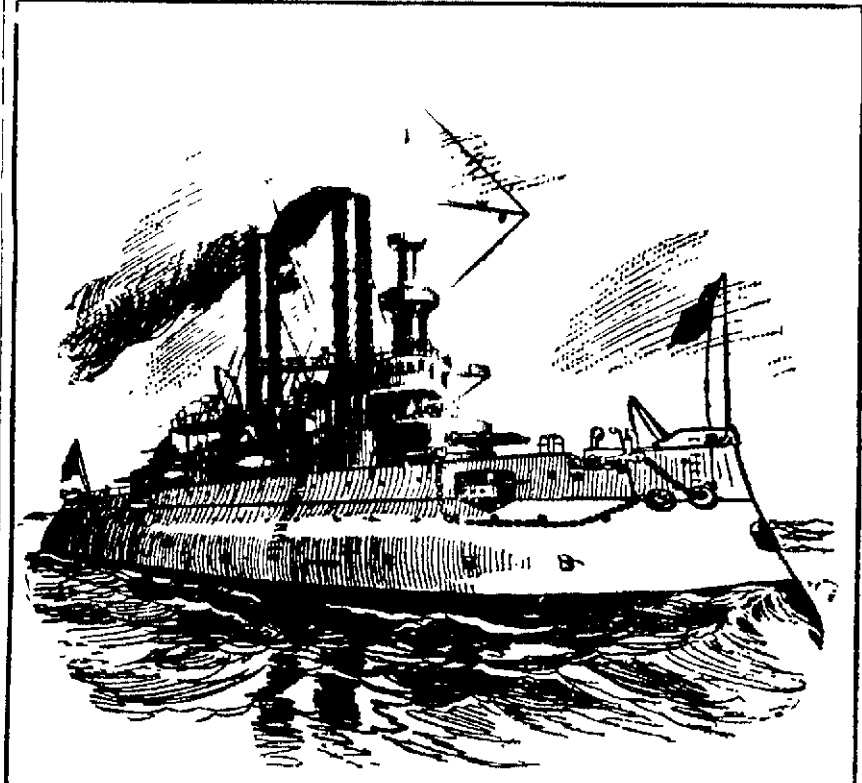
## Ayer's

## Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY  
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.  
GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

Ayer's Pills CURE BILIOUSNESS

A GENUINE FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:  
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY  
Limited.



THE BATTLESHIP ALABAMA.

A formidable addition to the navy will soon be made when the twin screw steel battleship Alabama is completed. She is 372 feet long by 79 feet beam, and will draw 23 feet of water. Her displacement will be 11,500 tons. Her three sister ships—the Kearsage, Kentucky and Illinois—are also well under way at Newport News.

## Can't be done!

Try to make some baking powder yourself. Buy the cream of tartar and soda, mix them in the right proportions.

Then imagine that you are the manufacturer, and have to make a profit, and besides, sell it to the grocer at such a price that he can make a profit too.

Ask your grocer to sell you his best cream of tartar, see what it costs, and see if you can make pure good baking powder for 25 or 30 cents a pound.

It can't be done.

Schilling's Best—at your grocer's—is the best of the right-price baking powders.

## EXHIBITION! Holiday Season 1897.

A Sale Exhibition of OIL and WATER COLOR PAINTINGS, by D. HOWARD HITCHCOCK, will open on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH

At the Art Rooms of the

## PACIFIC HARDWARE Co., Ltd.

Fifty Art Gems of Island Scenery at prices within the reach of all. These works represent the latest and best efforts of Hawaii's favorite artist.

A new invoice of PICTURE MOULDING just to hand.

## Engravings, Photogravures, Aquographs!

## Henshaw's Platinotypes! Iridium Photographs!

## WATER COLORS

By Mrs. Kelley and Miss Parke.

## Hand-Painted China.

By Miss Nolte and Miss Towne.

The Very Newest Fads in LAMPS and SHADES to arrive by the Australia.

## Holiday Goods!

—AT THE—

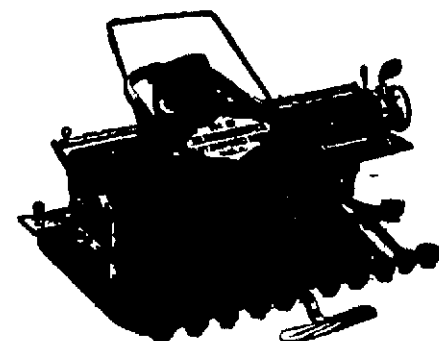
## Pacific Hardware Company.

## WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR.

A practical, low-priced, portable, key board TYPEWRITER.

PRICE

\$35.00.



PRICE

\$35.00.

A machine that equals any of the high-priced ones in capacity and quality of work and excels them all in convenience. Weight of machine 6½ pounds. With case 10½ pounds. Send for catalogue.

## HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

## Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

F. C. ATHERTON, Agent.



# PRISON FOR LIFE

## Kamalo Convicted at Lahaina and Sentenced.

Jury Deliberated; Five Hours—Man Brought to Honolulu—Other Cases on Court Calendar.

[Special Correspondence.] LAHAINA, (Maui), December 17.—The case against Kamalo, charged with killing the Chinese woman, was commenced on Wednesday morning; it took from about 10 in the morning until half past 5 in the evening to secure a jury. Talesmen had to be called in. The following are the names of the jurors in the case: E. M. Kalama, E. K. Montgomery, Noa Kaaz, J. K. Kalama, Jos. Hennessey, Wm. Naipo, Wm. Kaluakini, Thos. Kekua, D. K. Kahaullo, Henry Smith, Kimokeo, J. K. Kahohalahala.

Attorney General Smith and A. G. M. Robertson conducted the prosecution and E. Johnson defended.

The examination of witnesses was proceeded with from 7 p. m. Wednesday to 10 p. m. and from 9 a. m. yesterday until 10 p. m. at which time the case was given to the jury. At 3 a. m. this morning the jury returned into the Court room with a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, three dissenting. At 3:20 this morning the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock.

Kamalo has been sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for life.

[Special Correspondence.] LAHAINA, (Maui), December 17.—The following cases have been disposed of:

Republic vs. D. L. Meyer, selling opium, trial by jury, verdict not guilty, Robertson for defendant; Republic vs. Tong Ang alias Tong Hang, malicious burning, trial by jury, verdict not guilty, Case and Chillingworth for defendant; Republic vs. Tam Chu, selling liquor, defendant plead guilty, sentence suspended, Case for defendant; Republic vs. Clark and Williams, selling opium, continued for the term, defendants released upon their own recognizance, Robertson for defendants; Republic vs. Ah See, nolle pros. entered, Robertson for defendant; Republic vs. Ah Wong, opium in possession, defendant plead guilty, sentenced suspended, Chillingworth for defendant; Republic vs. Lee Tuck alias Ah Tack, embezzlement, withdrew his plea of not guilty and plead guilty.

We had rain here yesterday, it looked as if there was going to be a kona.

Kamalo was brought to Honolulu on the Mauna Loa by the Maui Police and taken to Oahu prison. His crime was a brutal one for robbery. There was no one present when Kamalo killed the Chinese woman. The prisoner formerly lived in Honolulu. He is a young man.

## SANTA CLAUS AND WIFE.

First Place Visited in the Vicinity is Ewa Mill

The Christmas tree at Ewa plantation Saturday evening was an event that will long remain in the thoughts of the 700 people who were fortunate enough to be in attendance. Among the number were about 150 children. On a stage in the sugar room, where the exercises took place, was a large Christmas tree laden with useful presents of all kinds, as well as candy, nuts and other things that go to make Christmas pleasant. The whole was lighted with candles. The exercises of the evening opened with the following program:

Song—"Merry Christmas". Ewa School  
Recitation—"Three Ships"..... Nina Tavares  
Song—"Over the Snow"..... Ewa School  
Recitation—"Christmas Morning"..... Louis Fernandez  
Song—"O, tell me where the Daisies go"..... Ewa School  
Recitation—"Hang up the Baby's Stocking"..... Adelaide Goveia  
Song—"Drive the nail aright"..... Ewa School  
Recitation—"Oh Dear!"..... Walter Tieman  
Recitation—"Johnny Sleepy Head"..... Evaristo Goveia  
Song—"The Old Black Cat"..... Ewa School  
Recitation—"The Loving Little Girl"..... Mary Jose  
Recitation—"Casey at the Bat"..... Manuel Alameda  
Song—"Come let us be Joyous"..... Ewa School  
Recitation—"The Owl and the Pussy Cat"..... Freddie Larsen  
Piano Solo..... Clara Lowrie  
Recitation—"Phil's Secret"..... Frank Cabral  
Song—"There's a song in the air"..... Ewa School  
Recitation—"A Boy's Pocket"..... Joe August Madeiros  
Vocal Solo..... Hazel Jennings  
Recitation..... Lentina Janeiro  
Recitation—"Wishes"..... Roy Douglas  
Vocal Solo..... Will Lowrie  
Recitation—"Twenty Froglies"..... Ida Ferguson  
Recitation—"Piccolo"..... Lizzie Eklund  
Vocal Solo..... Hortense Madeiros  
Song—"The Little Lord Jesus"..... Ten Girls

The program finished, there suddenly

appeared on the scene, Santa Claus, (Mr. D. B. Murdock), accompanied by an innovation in the shape of Mrs. Santa Claus (Mr. O'Dowda). Some of the children were a bit frightened but they were soon made easy when Mr. and Mrs. Santa Claus began to distribute the presents.

The Ewa school occupied the platform and sang in a most creditable manner, the various songs and Christmas carols, mentioned in the program. To Mr. Farmer and Miss May Gilles is due the greatest praise for the most creditable showing made.

### Yacht Adrift.

The yacht "Bonnie Dundee", owned by President Dole, got adrift from her moorings yesterday afternoon and made a short cut toward Pearl Harbor, by going on the reef back of the light-house. She was fast when some of the bluejackets of the Baltimore went out. They made no success of getting the yacht off the reef, as the wind was blowing at such a rate. The two young boys of Captain Williams, the light-house keeper, took a boat and went out. They jumped aboard the Dundee and, hoisting the sails, soon had her on her way to a safe anchorage. They did their work right well where men had failed.

## ON NEW TARGETS

### Latest From America at Kakaako Butts.

Placed by Sergt. Elvin—Figures Like Soldiers—Much Better Scores Can Now be Made.

A new target, 6x4 feet, has been placed at Kakaako butts for the Sharpshooters and the Military, this in the shape of the upper half of a man in position on the ground, the whole figure taking two feet. The target as used by the United States Army has the figure of the man at the bottom but on account of the difference in facilities here, Sergeant Elvin, who has charge of the butts, was forced to place the figure in the middle of the target, which, being six feet high, allows two feet above and two below. On the target as used by the United States Army, any shot striking the figure, counts 5, the spaces of either side, 4, the two-foot space in the middle, 3 and the last at the top, 2 points. The change made by Mr. Elvin gives the figure, 5; the spaces to either side, 4; the two-foot space below, 3 and the two-foot space above 2 points. The target with the figure at the lower part was found impracticable on account of the fact that the frame surrounding it was shot to pieces as well as the sliding apparatus.

The Sharpshooters and Military men are very much pleased with the new target. Of course there is much more chance for scoring 5's but then, to have anything resembling a figure to shoot at, lends an additional incentive. The Sharpshooters have already made several 50's for the target has been up since Saturday. Lieutenant Ross of Company G succeeded in making 49.

Here is a part of what a recent number of Harper's Weekly has to say about the new target:

"In the Spring of the present year, as the result of the recommendations of the Army Small-Arms Board, a radical change was made by the adoption of the silhouette target. The theory of this target is that the soldier should be trained to shoot at a mark such as the enemy would present. The bull's eye, or, as it is now called, the 'figure', in the 200-yard target, is therefore the silhouette in black, on a white ground, of a soldier lying down, 'head on.' In the 500-yard target, the figure is kneeling; in the 800-yard target, the figure is standing; and the 1000-yard figure is that of a soldier on horseback. The tendency of all troops being to shoot high, an endeavor is made in the new target to overcome this tendency by placing the figure at the bottom instead of in the centre.

"The divisions regulating the value of shots are entirely different, and the area of the figure is much greater than in the old bull's-eye.

"The effect on the scores of this greater area in the central objective is most apparent at 200 yards. At this range the figure is compact and comparatively regular in shape, and the element of chance enters less than in the other targets, in which it is evident that a shot either close to the arm-pit in the 500-yard or high up between the legs in the 800-yard, is closer to the centre and unquestionably better than one which chance might lodge in the elbow, or in the foot of the figure, but which counts for more. It is at 200 yards, therefore, that accurate holding is surest of counting."

### Fast Football.

The High School defeated the Royal school in a football game at the baseball grounds Friday, by a score of 20 to 0. Robert King was captain of the winners and Richard Rice led the losing eleven. There were no injuries. The Royal boys were heavier, but had no skill at the game to speak of and declined to play the second half. The star play of the day was made by En Chang of the High School, who made a run of 60 yards. The feature was the perfect interference of the High School team.

## A BOTTLE'S PART

### Became the First Link in a Chain of Evidence.

An Incident that Served to Betray a Criminal—Kamalo's Confidant Hurt Him by Accident.

The case of the native, Kamalo, charged with the murder of a Chinese woman, and convicted at Lahaina, last week, presents an unusual instance of the purely accidental discovery of evidence.

For the purpose only of discovering stolen goods, the Police entered Kamalo's house. One Policeman kept Kamalo in custody in front of the house. The woman, with whom he lived, seated herself on the front steps, and another Policeman stood near to her. After a few moments, it being dark, this officer near the woman, head a jingling but slight sound. It attracted his attention, and he reported it.

An examination was made and a key was discovered lying in the grass, with a small Chinese silver coin attached to it. The woman had quietly thrown the key, with the attached coin away in the dark, but it happened to strike an empty bottle lying in the grass, and this caused the sound which attracted the Policeman's attention.

The woman was then arrested. Proof was soon furnished that the Chinese coin belonged to the murdered Chinese woman. After a protested examination, and after repeated denials of any knowledge of the crime, the woman finally confessed that the coin belonged to the Chinese and that Kamalo had killed her.

On the trial, the woman retracted, and again denied any knowledge of the crime. After a very lengthy examination by Attorney General Smith, she finally admitted that she received the coin from Kamalo. Abundant other circumstantial evidence was offered to prove him of murder in the second degree. The striking of the key and coin on the bottle was the first clue to the discovery of the murderer.

### Collision Settlement.

There is no longer any question as to where the fault lay in the recent collision between the steamers Lehua and Kaala, which resulted quite seriously for the latter. The steamship company to which the former steamer belongs, yesterday handed over damage money to the I. I. S. N. Co. and now all things are at rest. The sum paid could not be learned. Everyone was for "keeping mum."

## Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

## HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US  
Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

## CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.  
TELEPHONE 121.

## CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED  
Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

### "The Mills of the Gods Grind Slow,"

But they are planning to use TROPIC OILS, and then they will be able to go faster without any danger of getting a hot box. Tropic Cylinder, Engine, Machine, Car B. and Heavy Mineral Caster are the oils to use if you want best results. Our stock for the coming season has just arrived from New York and we are ready to furnish you with the best lubricating oils ever used in the Islands TROPIC.

### CANE KNIVES

will be very popular in the country districts for some months. Our "Aluminum" Knife, made by Disston & Son, are the right thing and fill the bill so well that other dealers have tried to get them, but Disston writes us that the real Aluminum Cane Knife will not be made for any one but us, as we introduced them. 100 dozen just received.

The place for all Mill Supplies,

## E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

## We Don't Want Your Money!

## Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.

### BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

## L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

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Of Both English And American Make.



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Sheet Brass, Zinc, Lead; Galvanized Buckets, Differential Pulleys, Coil Chain, Fence Wire, Window Glass, Paints and Oils.

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Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, & FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other phosphatic material for fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

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(Just received from his New York Studio), comprising:

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- 14—Midsummer Aft.
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- 18—Eve in San Lorenzo.
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## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

## Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See Times, July 16, 1884.

## Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

## Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

## Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, is on the wrapper of every bottle. Beware of cheap imitations.

## CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).



## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1897

## A GRAND ANNIVERSARY.

Thirty-two years ago today, the people of the United States struck from their Federal constitution that provision which recognized and maintained human slavery. Lincoln had by proclamation, emancipated the slaves as a war measure, but only a handful of them were free. It was a ray of sunshine over a vast glacier, melting merely the edges. For the war was confined to the border lands. The Amendment removed a curse which injured the white man more than it did the black. "If you put a chain around the neck of a slave, the other end fastens itself around your own."

But the abolition could not be done at once. "The insurrection of thought precedes to insurrection of arms." Abraham Lincoln in 1862, said if he could preserve the Union without abolishing slavery he would do so. Obedience to law was stronger than conscience. It took up the sword to maintain the Constitution, but the sword struck through the Constitution, and cut off the fetters of the slave. The nation gravitated towards the right slowly but surely. The South is still struggling in the debris of the social wreck. Thirty-two years in the life of a nation is only a moment of time. For the penalty of compromising with wrong, the Divine Court sentenced the North to yield up 250,000 lives and pay the largest fine, known to authentic history. Already a billion of dollars has been paid, and each year it now pays \$150,000,000 in discharge of the penalty.

The negro was the gainer from the beginning, for he was brought under some civilization. But gradually improving in the mass, he is still a standing menace to good government. The lesson out of all this is written in bold characters across the sky above this community. But the wheels of conscience, clogged with sugar, move slowly.

## THE PRESS IN AMERICA.

During the latter part of November, and after the publication of the President's message, the allusions in the American papers to the treaty have greatly increased, so far as we can judge from the returns made to us. There appears to be a more serious discussion of the subject. As usual, the discussions are not impartial, but each side takes extreme views. On the one hand, it is said that annexation will be a fearful and dangerous step forward in national policy. On the other hand, it is most confidently stated that there is national peril in refusing annexation. There is a disposition to treat the matter from a party standpoint. Fortunately, however, this disposition is not very active. As we said, several days ago, there seems to be a sentiment in favor of getting the matter out of the way, that is, of annexing and disposing of a question that will always be coming to the front. But members of Congress are not always zealous, unless they hear the strong and clarion voice of the people.

The situation in Washington shows that the commercial men of America, who wield a vast influence, have not sufficiently warmed up to the need of annexation, as a business proposition. The Statesmen, looking beyond the present narrow sphere of American trade, realize the need, and, with the President's influence, mean to secure it.

The N. Y. Times discusses the law points involved in annexation, and declares that there must be a government by "despotism" here,

and in the form in which it exists in the District of Columbia, or if the franchise is given, as it is in the territories, the natives will control local affairs, and make a bad state of things.

We fear that there are constitutional difficulties in the way of establishing a government like that of the District of Columbia, but believe that a territorial form of government may be created which will secure the most substantial advantages, and preserve our great industry. If Congress gives the control of the local affairs here, to unqualified voters, on the theory of local self-government, and we suffer by reason of it, we must "take our medicine" in whatever shape it comes.

## THE KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS.

Men and women, informed by much travel, visit these Islands, and on looking at the Kamehameha schools say: "Here in these distant parts are found the designs and best thoughts of the old civilization. Within those walls we see the facilities and the instructors which may make young men and women equal, so far as knowledge and training go, with all other young men and women in the world." A thousand communities among the great civilized races do not have this rare opportunity. The final belief that in manual training is the best solution of the problem before the average boy and girl is dominant in these schools. In the manual skill is found the arsenal which holds the best weapons for the battle of life among the common people.

These institutions are probably the last and crowning effort of philanthropy to equip the native Hawaiians with the means of holding themselves against the strong and in some respects cruel tide of foreign invasion. The invasion itself is natural, just, and in accordance with the growth of the world. But it is a thoughtful and splendid charity that offers to equip the native with the means of standing up against it.

In the social history of these Islands, students hereafter, will meditate upon the curious evolution, by which a wise and thoughtful "foreign" brain and heart, with quiet and subtle influence, in domestic life, moulded and co-operated with the native founder of these schools, in providing for the Hawaiians the most valuable gift that the wisdom of man, with his present knowledge, could bestow.

The dedication of the chapel, yesterday was, in the language of Mr. S. M. Damon, speaking in the name of Mr. Bishop: "The crowning work of this effort for Hawaiian progress."

## SWIFT JUSTICE.

The conviction of Kamalo at Lahaina, of the murder of a Chinese woman is another case which shows the rapid and admirable work of our Judicial and administrative service. He was charged with the crime on November 29th, and was tried, convicted on December 17th. There is no suggestion whatever that his rights were not protected, or that the speedy trial had prevented him from making a proper defense.

The conviction also of the Japanese who killed a Japanese woman and her child at Waikapu, was another instance of speedy and dignified justice. The faithful work of Judge Kalua, of the prosecuting officers, and of the jury, all of whom kept the Court in session and at work during many days, and far into the nights should be appreciated by the community. Of course, they simply discharged their duties, but they discharged them with unusual diligence.

Apparently, there is an epidemic of crime. It is rather only a coincidence that so many murders have been committed within a short space of time. Those who un-

derstand the real conditions of our social life, will realize the supreme importance of making the criminal class understand, that he who maliciously kills, must quickly step on the scaffold.

In the case of the Japanese convicted of killing a woman and child, the Government furnished the prisoner excellent counsel, and defrayed the expense of obtaining testimony for him. Neither the Japanese officials here, nor the Japanese residents offered to assist their countryman, on the ground, we understand, that they believed in this man's guilt.

## NATIVE WOMEN AFTER ANNEXATION.

Congressmen Tawney, who visited these Islands, a few weeks ago, recently stated in Washington, it is said: "that the white women here (in Hawaii) in heart, class the native women with the negroes."

The statement is untrue. Everyone here knows that it is untrue. Probably some of the white women who have lately settled here, may entertain that opinion, but the old residents make no distinction socially between the native and the white, excepting only as they make distinctions between the different classes of white, as they are divided by character, brains and wealth. Women of "mixed African" blood, it is true, are not received in American society, owing to prejudices, but that discrimination so far as Hawaiian blood is concerned does not exist here. Not a day or an hour passes, without full evidence on this point. The natives are probably justified in their fears of discrimination regarding color, because they cannot understand the history and reasons for the distinction. Moreover, they are maliciously told by the enemies of the Republic that they will be discriminated against as a class, in the event of annexation. It is unfortunate that this miserable argument is placed before them. It is a hopeless task to put them in the right way of thinking.

## POLYNESIAN NAVIGATION.

Mr. S. Percy Smith in his several very interesting addresses on the origin and migration of the Polynesian races, insists that the inhabitants of islands lying some thousands of miles apart, frequently visited each other in canoes. The question arises at once, how did these early navigators lay and keep their courses, without the compass? What did they have? If they steered by the stars, how did they do it?

Fornander agrees with Mr. Smith in the belief that there were many long voyages made in the early days. He and Mr. Smith, therefore, having assumed that these long voyages were made, believe and claim that there must have been a sufficient and correct method of navigation. Those who disagree with them claim that if there was any sufficient art or instrument of navigation, there would be evidences of it at the present time, or at least a tradition about it. Fornander says that the Norsemen visited Iceland and Greenland without a compass, and therefore the Polynesians might leave Hawaii and reach Tahiti, without a compass. But Iceland and Greenland are barn doors in comparison with which Tahiti is only a needle rising out of the ocean. A Norseman, sailing north would invariably hit something, and then coast. The Polynesian would hit the needle point of Tahiti or be lost.

The theory of migration by stars seems to be unsound, because there is no way of correcting the courses, when currents and winds prevail. A drift of a few miles in one day on a voyage to Tahiti, could not be corrected. Only the sextant and quadrant fix

the true position. If there was correct navigation by stars in those early days, there can be the same navigation now. Science has not gone backward. There need be no guess work on this point.

If these voyages were systematic, instruments of navigation must have been used. Mr. Smith tells us that the people of Hawaii, Tahiti, Samoa, and of many hundreds of other islands have a common language, common customs, and many of their utensils are alike. If any instrument for navigation was used, why have the people of every one of these Islands lost all memory or suggestion of it? Such an instrument would be far in advance of the tools in common use. The fact that all of these disconnected communities, have no remembrance or suggestion of instruments, is almost conclusive that there were none.

Assuming that our argument is correct, the "drift" theory alone accounts for the spread of the Polynesian race. The present generation has seen several drifts of Japanese junks, with people upon them, floating on these Islands.

The Advertiser's office cat, who has an inquiring turn of mind, suggests that the early Polynesians had the wonderful instinct of "orientation;" that they reached these Islands just as the plovers from Alaska find them. Assuming this to be correct, a very distressing problem is at once solved.

## THE JAPANESE MATTER.

When President McKinley says in his message that: "the questions which have arisen between Japan and Hawaii by reason of the treatment of Japanese laborers emigrating to the Islands under the Hawaiian-Japanese convention of 1888, are in a satisfactory stage of settlement by negotiation," he makes a curious error. All of the correspondence between the Governments of Hawaii and Japan, makes little reference to the Convention of 1886 (not 1888). That convention regulated immigration to these Islands, and provided that the Government of Hawaii should send to Japan for laborers, and the agent of the Japanese Government should supply them. After a while the planters "went behind" the Convention and secured laborers in another way, and the Japanese emigration companies also "went behind" the Convention. Both Governments stood aside and ignored it.

The chief point now made by Japan, in the dispute is, not that the Convention had been abandoned but that the treaty of 1871 has been violated. The chief point made by our own Government is, that we have the "inalienable" right to violate it, under certain conditions. The arbitrator must decide the question.

The curious inaccuracy of the President's message seems to indicate that the State Department has not very carefully studied the case. There is no special reason that it should, after arbitration was agreed upon. But the historical error remains.

In the event of annexation, if this dispute is not settled, the State Department will master the subject.

The negotiations regarding the dispute will probably not be transferred to Washington, because there is no occasion for it. If the Japanese can get better terms from the United States, with the consent of Hawaii, the matter might be removed to Washington. We have some reason to believe that the Japanese Government is quite satisfied with the situation as it is.

## A SHARP TRICK.

When the U. S. Commissioner S. C. Hurlburt attempted many years ago, to obtain from the Congress of Columbia, an exclusive right for the United States to construct and own a canal across the

Panama Isthmus, he met an active opponent in Mr. Bunch, the British Commissioner. Mr. Hurlburt was on friendly terms with the members of Congress and believed he had succeeded in his purpose. But the British Commissioner quickly told the natives, who were all Roman Catholics, that the Americans were vile Protestants, who would in time destroy their religion. On Good Friday, he put the British flag at half-mast, and joined in the procession, which moved to the cathedral, with a lighted taper in each of his hands, and made himself a devout worshipper. Mr. Hurlburt's scheme was defeated, and in his correspondence with the Secretary of State, in Washington, he alluded with feeling to the "strange means" the Englishman had resorted to.

## PROFITABLE BANANAS.

An Investment Which Brings in Remarkable Returns.

For persons of small capital, and all those who desire a quick return for their investments, there is probably no crop that will serve their purposes like bananas. As a business banana growing is extremely profitable, requiring a small outlay of capital and giving quick and entirely reliable and sure returns. There is no such thing as failure in the banana crop.

The most important feature in banana raising is a location near the coast or navigable river, where there are cheap and certain transportation facilities. Land suitable for the purpose can be had in Mexico at from \$5 to \$8 per acre Mexican money, which figures must be divided by two to reduce them to a gold standard. Land which will raise bananas to perfection can be had at from \$1 to \$1.50 per acre, only it is not available, as it is not near the coast or upon a navigable stream; but a choice location handy to transportation facilities would warrant paying \$25 or even more per acre. The Islands of Cozumel and Ruitan, one on the coast of Yucatan, the other on the coast of Honduras, are engaged extensively in banana raising, which is largely the support of the inhabitants. Land on either of these islands or similarly situated, with a good port for loading, should outvalue land on the mainland. In Honduras, Nicaragua or Costa Rica favorable locations can be found at lower figures than the price of Mexican land.

Bananas are not as perishable as pineapples, mangoes and some other tropical fruit. They bear transportation well, but a few days nearer the market makes quite a difference, not only in freight, but from the fact that the bananas then can be allowed to mature more. One does not have to cut them quite so green, and, therefore, they attain a better flavor, ripen more evenly and give a more desirable and salable product.

The banana is not a tree, but rather an herb, more after the character of Indian corn than a tree. Each sprout matures in a year, produces a bunch of bananas and is cut down. There are few people who have not seen in some hot house the banana plant, with its long, broad, green leaves, and admired its beauty; but a banana grove once seen is never to be forgotten.

There are several different varieties of bananas. Some are plantains or cooking bananas, which are served fried, baked, boiled and in soups and dressings; but of the sweet varieties the large yellow and the red are most known. A variety, known in Mexico as the Costa Rica, is much liked. In India there is a small, short variety, known as the "cheena chumpas," or sugar lump. They are small, but of most excellent flavor.

The banana grows anywhere in Mexico, from sea level to an elevation of 5,000 feet, but it thrives best on low and alluvial land, and does well on quite sandy land. The principal expense attendant upon banana raising is the clearing and preparing the soil.

An acre of ground will plant 1,200 to 1,500 banana plants, costing \$5 each, in Mexican money, or from \$60 to \$75. With land at \$8 per acre and clearing and preparing at \$7 more makes \$75 to \$90 Mexican money. In one year from the planting an acre will yield 1,000 to 1,200 bunches of bananas worth \$1 Mexican money, or often more. Taking the lowest figures we have \$1,000, less the highest figures—\$75—leaving \$925 per acre clear profit, or, still granting that the land on account of excellence of location has cost \$25, there is \$900 profit, after paying for land, preparing, plants and all.

On an outlay of \$100 you have made a profit of \$900, and, having your cleared land on hand, with sprouts from the roots of the old plants sufficient to plant three or four more acres, you may raise another 1,000 bunches on the same acre at the end of another year.

These figures may surprise farmers in the temperate zone, and those who are thinking of investing in a banana farm may doubt them, but they are below the practical or practicable figures, providing there are no losses from failure of transportation facilities. Generally, these do not fail. In many places the local market will consume much of the crop, as the natives are great eaters of bananas.

Bananas are cheap food in the temperate zone at present prices, but if they were one-half less there would certainly be double the consumption, and at these prices there is still plenty of money in them.—Philadelphia Record.

## An Ordination.

At St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sunday morning, the Bishop of Honolulu, held an ordination service, when Mr. Wm. Ault, assistant teacher at Iolani college and who recently came out from England, was ordained a deacon. He is now the Rev. Wm. Ault. The cathedral was presented to the Bishop by the Rev. V. H. Kiteat, and the Rev. John Usborne preached the sermon. The Revs. Alex. Machintosh and L.

Byrde also assisted in the service, which was interesting and impressive. The newly ordained deacon is a young man who has already made a very favorable impression.

## Six Months.

Jack Thompson, after whose scalp the Police have been hunting for many moons past, has been convicted at last, after many narrow escapes. Arraigned in the Police Court yesterday morning he defended himself against the charge of vagrancy, preferred by Detective Kaapa, but his ability as a lawyer did not show to very good advantage, and Jack was sentenced to six months at hard labor on the reef. An appeal has been noted.

The Kinau is due from Maui and Hawaii ports early this afternoon.

## Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than any other proprietary medicine. This is because it possesses greater medicinal merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that

## Tells the Story.

All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy Hood's Sarsaparilla almost to the exclusion of all others.

## Customers Want Hood's.

"We order Hood's Sarsaparilla in large quantities and it is the only blood purifier which a druggist can buy in large quantities without risk. It is selling very rapidly and customers who buy it once are sure to call for Hood's the next time. We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla must possess true merit in order to retain its popularity. Its sales exceed all similar preparations and its praises are often heard." L. SOMMER & SON, Springfield, Illinois. Thousands of druggists say the same.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

## TIMELY TOPICS

## A LAUGHING CAMERA!

Did you ever hear of such a thing? Or, better still, have you seen one? The idea is enough to make one smile, but a glance through the camera itself will make the holder scream with laughter. Every object is caricatured and made to appear utterly ridiculous. There is more real fun to be secured through the possession of one of these Cameras than in a whole heap of comic picture books. Get one and see for yourself. The price is only 75c.

A GOOD THING to have about your house is a TEA BALL. This is a decided novelty; dry tea is enclosed in a pretty, solid silver, or silver-plated perforated ball attached to a very fine chain. All you have to do when you want a cup of tea is to steep this ball in a cup of boiling water and allow it to remain for a few minutes and the result is a beautiful cup of tea free from leaves. This makes a really handsome as well as a useful Xmas present.

From the very heavy list of Xmas presents, we may mention a beautiful Solid Silver Child's Dinner Set (knife, fork and spoon) with real mother of pearl handles—a really exquisite present.

CARVER SETS, single or double, in case complete, in many patterns and prices.

ALCOHOL LAMPS, with kettle. Invaluable in a home.

TOILET SETS in beautiful designs and at low prices.

LAMPS. All kinds, from the most elaborate high art lamp down to the common or garden lamp. We have them to burn.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT ST.



# FOR NEW METHOD TO YOUNG MEN PUPILS' CONCERT

## Inspector Townsend Proposes Valuable Reform.

Defects in Local Systems of Language Teaching—Correspondence With Famous Instructor.

Method for English has been one of the educational problems here from the earliest days of the first schools. The initial plans were almost entirely innocent of system, were slow and laborious. Marked advance has been made, but with all that has been tried and all that has been accomplished it is admitted readily by those in the work that no wholly satisfactory scheme has yet been evolved. In the first place those developing the science of teaching have had their attention fixed on matters other than the teaching of a language in which the same pupils are afterwards to be taught. The situation here presents an isolated case. There are peculiar, unique conditions, without exact parallel. There has been no settled policy, no especial approved procedure.

Inspector General Townsend, very soon after his appointment to office set about searching for men and works to assist in carrying out long-cherished ideas on the subject of system for the transmission of English to the varied nationalities in the Government schools here. To an educator, or to one who has given the matter any attention it will be patent at once that the task was one to almost appall an individual of even medium determination. Mr. Townsend has said that it would contribute largely to his measure of satisfaction with his career in his position if his administration could be marked by an effective, working innovation in this field. He has been corresponding on the subject for some time with Victor Betis, than whom no man ranks higher today as an instructor in languages.

Victor Betis is a French scholar who in recent years has spent much time in London and in the United States. He is now at his home in the French capital. His travels have all been special missions for particular work in his line. M. Betis first came into prominence as a master of the art of language instruction in the family of Mr. Stead, editor of the Review of Reviews. This was a test and the affair was most carefully prearranged. M. Betis undertook by his system to graduate three children into conversational French in six months. The hours per day were limited to less than the ordinary school periods and the regular vacations arriving during the trial were taken. Mr. Stead and several other gentlemen, as well as a number of ladies were selected as judges. M. Betis did better than he had promised. At the end of the six months the children were submitted to a semi-public examination by an extensive commission of experts including English, American and French representatives. One other trial was made on the ground that it was likely the children of Mr. Stead were brighter or more clever than the ordinary run of youngsters. Several pupils were picked at random from families that might naturally be supposed to eventually have the junior members instructed in some language. Such was the confidence in this second effort, which was fully as successful as the first, that during its progress M. Betis was conducting a large class of teachers who wished to use the new method. Such inducements were offered the Frenchman that he traveled to New York and Boston and taught his system of teaching to teachers until he was forced by failing health to take an extended vacation.

So enthusiastic is Mr. Townsend over the Betis plan that every effort will be made to have it given a trial for the schools of Hawaii. Mr. Townsend says he will be pleased if the method will accomplish here in two years what it has elsewhere done in six months. The idea of local application is of course to equip the teachers who often from term to term and day to day face scholars that know not a single word or sentence of English. English is of course the language of the schools. The teachers here do the best they can and the results are often to be highly commended. The difficulties they wrest with are heavy and discouraging and as indicated there has been no uniformity in the tremendous task of imbedding the English. Mr. Townsend has one quite encouraging letter from M. Betis in regard to adaptation of the psychological method of language teaching for the Normal and Summer schools of this country and there will be further negotiations. M. Betis expresses himself as delighted with what seems to be an opportunity to extend his work to this distant field. If anything like the success that seems to be promised can be achieved the new step will be almost a revolution in educational work in the Islands.

**Japanese Missions.**  
Rev. C. M. Hyde spoke at Central Union last evening on Missions in Japan. Mr. Hyde has lately visited that country and made a close study of the Christianizing work. He reaches the conclusion that it is quite necessary to supplant Buddhism with the Gospel. The speaker had a large congregation and was given the closest attention.

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## Rev. Pearson Commends Daniel's Character.

Clinging to Faith and Resisting Temptation—Severe Tests, Stand up for Right.

The First Methodist church on Bereania street was filled Sunday evening. There was a congregation of more than ordinary numbers for the reason that the announcement of a sermon to young men had been made. It was an excellent discourse of that character. The pleasing address and the earnestness of Rev. G. L. Pearson, the Methodist pastor make him one peculiarly fitted to get upon intimate relations with young men.

Rev. Mr. Pearson said that it was a glorious privilege to look upon the grand and approved and inspiring works of God as manifested in nature and that these things were appreciated by many. It was pleasurable and educational to view the numerous notable works of thought and execution. But the noblest thing that may be viewed and contemplated and studied and emulated is a perfect character.

Daniel was depicted as an exemplar. He with other young men was taken from Jerusalem a prisoner to Babylon, 1,200 miles away. Daniel, as a bright young man, was selected for the government service. His first evidence of faith and steadfastness and honesty with himself was refusal to accept food and wine from the table of the sovereign. He preferred and insisted upon the simple diet which had strengthened his fathers. A great temptation was offered and overcome. In the incident is a warning to the proneness of young men when away from home to forget their early training, to readily fall into the going as Romans when in Rome. The full demand was made upon the character of Daniel when he was enabled to tell the king of a forgotten dream and to interpret the vision. Instead of taking to himself the credit for divination, Daniel declared that personally he had done nothing, that he was incapable of doing anything, that the apparent wonder, was only the result of faith and prayer.

The supreme test to Daniel came when envious fellow officials secured the enactment of a law forbidding prayer to any but the monarch himself. He alone was to be worshipped. Daniel continued to pray as formerly to the God of Jerusalem, taking post at his window facing his old home. He might have carried on his devotion secretly and quietly, but for his faith he defied even the inflexible law of the king. For this the man of faith and character was cast into the den of lions. He was saved to be of much more service to the cause of truth and righteousness.

In conclusion, Rev. Mr. Pearson made a strong plea to the youth to stand firmly and staunchly and without yielding against all that was wrong and impure. There was special music by the choir, including an anthem.

## Circuit Court Notes.

William H. C. Campbell, guardian of the Campbell minors has acknowledged receipt of property from the estate of Julia H. Campbell.

Judge Perry has found for Henry Congdon the full amount claimed by him in his suit against F. I. Cutter.

Judgment of one dollar has been awarded by Judge Perry to J. Andree in his suit against W. H. Hoogs.

In the bill for partition brought by Mark P. Robinson, et al., against Caroline J. Robinson, Judge Stanley yesterday appointed Henry Smith, commissioner to make partition of the property under dispute provided such can be made without prejudice to either party.

Judge Perry has decided that Hee Kin, et al., are entitled to the amount of their claim against the Oahu Lumber and Building Company, \$1,786.48 and \$111.65 interest.

J. Paakaula, defendant in a suit brought by J. W. Leiloho, has asked that plaintiff's motion to arrest judgment be denied.

## HOW TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some la grippe, we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith and Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

**Japanese Missions.**  
Rev. C. M. Hyde spoke at Central Union last evening on Missions in Japan. Mr. Hyde has lately visited that country and made a close study of the Christianizing work. He reaches the conclusion that it is quite necessary to supplant Buddhism with the Gospel. The speaker had a large congregation and was given the closest attention.

## Closing Exercises Given at Kawaiahao.

Seminary Hall Was Crowded—Decorations—Special Numbers—The Complete Program.

The young ladies of Kawaiahao Seminary closed their fall term Saturday in a concert given for their friends and relatives of whom there were a great many present, among the number being the Princess Kaiulani. The hall in the seminary was decorated with Hawaiian flags and greens of various kinds.

The concert was a success and reflected a great deal of credit on the teacher in music as well as upon the young ladies, who did their parts so well.

Mr. Lampert's piano solo was so well done that the talented performer found it necessary to give an encore.

Miss Zella Leighton sang a very difficult soprano solo with ease and grace, showing to good advantage her fine voice. The guests of the evening were not satisfied and Miss Leighton appeared a second time, giving that good old melody "Way down upon the Suavee river," this is so sad a strain as to all but bring tears to the eyes of many.

Following is a complete program of the evening's entertainment:

**PART.**  
Chorus..... Friendship School.  
Piano Solo.....  
.....From Divertimento in D Major Hattie Ayau.  
Reading.....Life of Mozart Louisa Pihl.  
Piano Solo.....Melody Eva Kinney.  
Reading.....Mozart's Musical Works Anna Kealoa.  
Piano Solo.....Selection from Don Juan Manu Mahelona.  
Chorus.....Hymn School.  
**PART II.**  
Violin Solo.....  
(a) Adagio. (b) Ave Verum. Seymour Hall.  
Vocal Solo.....  
(a) Aria. (b) Deh vieni non tardar. Miss Haman.  
(c) Ah! Lodo.  
Piano Solo.....  
(a) Menuetto I. (b) Menuetto II. Violet Lima.  
(c) Allegri.  
Reading.....Anecdotes of Mozart Nellie Kamana.  
Piano Solo.....Selected Calvin Lampert.  
Vocal Solo.....Selected Miss Z. E. Leighton.  
Chorus.....Spring Song School.

## SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Kapea and Kaio to Pay the Penalty April 11.

Kapea and Kaio must hang some time between 8 o'clock a. m. and noon on April 11, 1898. Judge Perry so sentenced them in the Circuit Court yesterday morning. The prisoners exhibited no more emotion when sentence was imposed than during their long trial.

Their counsel, A. G. M. Robertson, objected to the pronouncing of sentence on the ground that more than 48 hours has elapsed since the verdict of guilty was rendered. This delay, he argued, was occasioned in no way by the defendants.

His objections were overruled and he noted an exception.

The prisoners were told to stand and Judge Perry said to them: "You, Kapea, have been convicted by a jury of your countrymen of the crime of murder in the first degree, one of the most dreadful crimes which can be committed by a human being; and you, Kaio, have been convicted by a jury of your countrymen of the offense of being an accessory before the fact to the crime of murder in the first degree. Your offense our law regards, and I think properly so from a moral point of view, as equally dreadful as the crime committed by Kapea. It is now my duty to impose on each of you the terrible sentence which the Legislature has prescribed."

## A New Teacher.

A teacher lately placed in one of the prominent schools of the city sent to a business man the report that a son of the down town citizen was misbehaving and would have to change his ways. The father replied that he supposed a teacher has as part of his duty the maintenance of discipline and that as for himself he had troubles of his own, but that at home his boy gave him no annoyance by his conduct. Another father whose daughter was reported as unruly responded that she was not at all surprised, as the young lady was always very quiet and very obedient at home.

## The Marksmen.

Only four men shot for medals or bars at the Kakaako butts yesterday. Max Hirschman of F. Co., was the first and only one of the day to get above 35. He made 38. Gus Rose, Lieutenant of Co. G, took another round at the new target and made a possible. He had made 49 on Saturday. The article in the Advertiser yesterday on the new target from the United States adopted by Sergeant Elvin at the military and sharpshooter ranges served to attract a hundred or more riflemen to the butts yesterday for a look.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Advertiser will not be published on Christmas morning.

Walauea plantation will have its Christmas tree on Christmas Eve.

Bills against the Postal Bureau should be presented on or before January 5, 1898.

The President and Mrs. Dole will receive as usual at the Executive building on January 1.

The original Quintette Club gives a concert at the store of W. W. Dimond & Co., this evening.

Call at King Bros' art rooms and inspect the paintings to be sold at auction on Wednesday night.

There will be a reception and dancing party aboard the U. S. Flagship Baltimore tomorrow afternoon.

Bisque bas-reliefs and a variety of novelties for holiday presents at the Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

The Aorangi is due this morning. Her cold storage is full of fowl and game for Christmas dinners.

A small box of fine apples grown on Kapapala Ranch, Kau, Hawaii, arrived on the Mauna Loa Friday evening.

Mrs. W. G. Ashley gave a good annexation interview to a reporter for the Mercury newspaper, of San Jose.

Mr. Schwerin of the P. M. S. S. Co. was entertained by German Consul J. P. Hackfeld during his stay in port.

There was a sale of Ewa stock yesterday at \$312.50. The latest advices from the States did not affect stocks at all.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company has a large display of Christmas goods and novelties and invite inspection. Read "Timely Topics" today.

The Mariposa brought down two large dynamos for the Government Electric Light Works. They will soon be taken to their destination.

J. Hopp & Co. are not behind in the matter of Christmas goods. A large stock of new goods are now being exhibited. Every one invited.

Orders are expected by any mail for workmen to proceed with construction of the annex the Bishop Museum. Most of the material is now ready.

Quite a delegation of Kaula school teachers came down on the W. G. Hall, Sunday for the purpose of spending their Christmas holidays in Honolulu.

Kallikea, who was convicted before Judge Stanley of robbing the Mokoli's safe of \$400, was sentenced Saturday to three years' imprisonment at hard labor, and costs of Court.

In Thrum's Annual for 1893 there is an article by the late J. E. Chamberlain, attorney, on the Peelu, or army worm. The pest had been very destructive on this island that year.

A denial from a gentleman in a position to know what is going on diplomatically is made of the report that further dealing with Hawaii by Japan will be from Washington. This relates only to immigration matters.

Hollister & Co., corner Fort and Merchant streets, are showing some pretty silver smoking sets for holiday presents. A fresh stock of Havana, Maitha and American cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, pipes, etc., just received.

The engagement of Miss May Baldwin, a sister of Mrs. Weddick of Ewa, to D. B. Murdock, bookkeeper at Ewa plantation, is announced. Both parties are well known on the Islands. Mr. Murdock has been with the plantation for a great many years.

Two boxes at the theater, Saturday evening were reserved for the young ladies of the drill and tableaux. The Irwin box was occupied by the President and Mrs. Dole, Princess Kaiulani and Governor Cleghorn, Marshal and Mrs. A. M. Brown and Mrs. Eben Low.

## GRIGGS' SUCCESSOR.

State Senator F. M. Voorhees Will Be Governor of New Jersey.

TRENTON, (N. J.), December 7.—It was settled at an informal conference of the majority of Republican State Senators today that Senator Foster M. Voorhees should be elected President of the Senate when the Legislature convenes. This will make Senator Voorhees acting Governor when Governor Griggs resigns to take the position of Attorney General in President McKinley's Cabinet to succeed McKenna. It is agreed on all sides that Senator Voorhees will be elected without opposition.

## Framing a Measure.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency, which has the shaping of a considerable portion of the financial legislation before the House, held its first meeting this morning and outlined its general plan of action. In view of Secretary Gage's recommendation of a comprehensive revision of currency and banking affairs a resolution was adopted inviting the Secretary to embody his views in a bill. The committee was informed that the Secretary was now at work on a measure and that it would be available for the committee in about a week.

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GUITARS AND MANDOLINS  
They have no equals. Made by Lyon & Healy, Chicago, Ill. & Co. who will be pleased to send a beautiful catalogue, containing portraits of 100 artists, post free. Write for it. Ask your local music dealer for Lyon & Healy's Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos, Band and Orchestra Instruments. They are the best made and sell at the most reasonable prices. The catalogue is plainly branded. LYON & HEALY. Manufacturers of 100,000 Musical Instruments a year. CHICAGO, U. S. A.

## "MOTHER" MCKINLEY LOW.

She Is Gradually But Slowly Growing Weaker.

CANTON, (O.), December 8.—All day the children of Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley were near her bedside. There was no ray of light on the face which betokened returning consciousness. She has been lying as if asleep most of the time. She is gradually but surely growing weaker. Abner McKinley says the family are hoping against hope that she may rally, but her condition during the day has been such that the watchers think the end is gradually drawing near.

Charles R. Miller, who has been almost constantly at the house, said that he had not previously noted such continued weakness as was noted during the day. This was also accompanied by a higher temperature and he could scarcely hope that the patient would live through the night. He further said the others of the relatives felt fully as apprehensive.

The President is almost constantly at the bedside, refusing to be relieved by others and to take the rest and exercise he should.

During the evening Mother McKinley aroused from her palsied sleep. She lay quietly and restfully on her bed, the President at her side, watching intently and hopeful for some sign of recognition. The awakening, however, was not accompanied by any appreciable rally.

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The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

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ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT  
Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.  
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## 'A Word to the Wise', Etc.

\*\*\*\*\*

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AT THOS. G. THURM'S

## Up-Town Book Store,

\*\*\*\*\*

Is replete with its usual fine assortment of HOLIDAY GOODS, selected with knowledge of the special tastes of many Christmas buyers. The fine display made on opening day is "the talk of the town," and the favorable impression followed by liberal selections, indicate that certain lines of Attractive Novelties may not suffice for the season's needs, since "first come are first served."

The array of DOLLS and Dolls' Sundries; TOYS, new and varied; GAMES and BLOCKS in variety; WAGONS, BARROWS, VELOCIPEDS, DOLL CARRIAGES and other wheel goods.

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\*\*\*\*\*

Wise buyers make early selections, thereby securing choice of stock and avoiding disappointment and a crowding rush at the last of the Season.

All orders entrusted to us are desired to be as explicit as possible, to which faithful attention will be given.

\*\*\*\*\*

## THOS. G. THURM Stationer, Etc.

## NOW FOR CHRISTMAS

We have received a fine line of Holiday Goods by the Australia. We want you to call and inspect our stock of Celluloid Manicure Sets, Toilet Sets, Mirrors, Combs, Brushes and articles of every description.

## Baldwin's Popular Perfumes.

Every lady appreciates, most men as well, a nice article of Perfumery. We have all of Baldwin's Specialties which are simply par excellence. Lalla Rookh, Queen Bess, Snow Bells and Olive Blossom, are as fine as made.

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These goods are new and are popular and fancy. Call and take a look at them. We want you to see the line before making your purchases for Christmas gifts.

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## CHAPEL DEDICATED

Exercises at Kamehameha's New Place of Worship.

## KEYS GIVEN TO THE TRUSTEES

Address by S. M. Damon for the Donor—Prayers and Music.  
Sermon by Rev. Parker.

At the Dedication Services of the Bishop Memorial Chapel, the scholars and teachers filled the whole body of the building.

Opposite the choir, at the west end of the transept, sat the invited guests, mostly officials connected with the Board of Education, and a few representative Hawaiians, the Princess Kaiulani, Mrs. Haalelela, Mrs. Coney, Mrs. S. C. Allen, Mrs. T. B. Foster, Mrs. George Beckley, Mrs. C. A. Brown and others.

On the platform were the Trustees and Principals of the Kamehameha Schools, Professor Alexander, President Hosmer, Inspector General H. S. Townsend, and the clergymen who were to take part in the exercises.

The platform was tastefully decorated with ferns and asters. In the organ loft were draped Hawaiian flags, for owing to the death of the manufacturer who was to furnish the pipes, the organ has not yet been completed. When it is set up Mr. Wray Taylor has kindly consented to arrange for a public organ recital.

The day was beautiful, and the Chapel looked its loveliest—a gem of architectural beauty with all the appointments, window, seats, electroliers and carpets in fitting harmony of color, a prevailing tint of golden brown. The light and ventilation are perfect, and the acoustic properties all that could be desired. The Memorial Windows in front and rear have been designed with exquisite taste, and the symbols of Cross and Bible and Palm most appropriate, as is the lettering of the name, "Bishop Memorial Chapel."

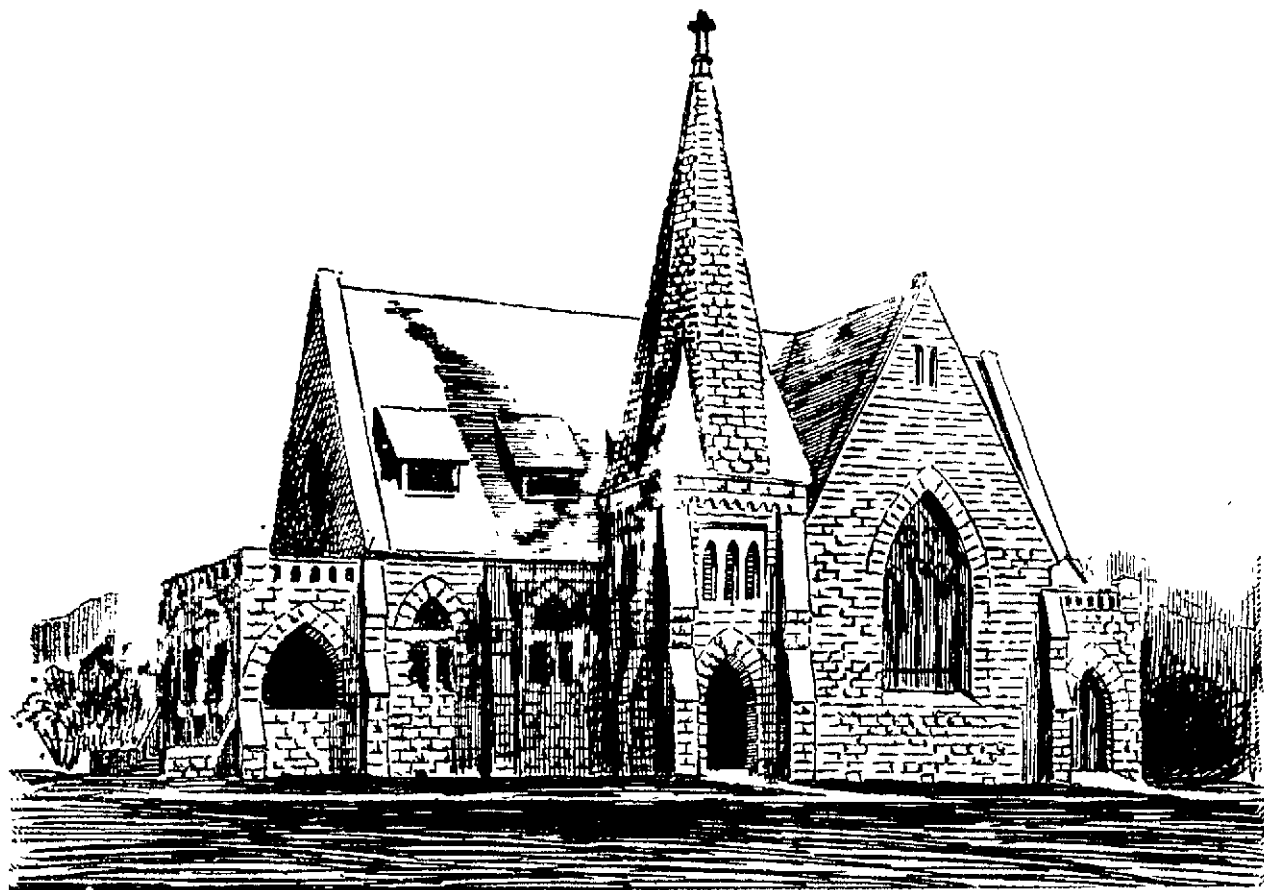
The singing was fine, both from the whole assembly of scholars, and from the trained choir under the leadership of Miss Clymer. Rev. E. S. Timoteo, of Kaunakapili Church, offered the prayer of invocation, in the Hawaiian language. Rev. O. P. Emerson led the responsive reading of Psalm 122. Rev. O. H. Gulick read the Scripture lesson and Rev. John Leaningham pronounced the Benediction.

Rev. Dr. Hyde, Vice-President of the B. P. Bishop Trustees and Secretary of the C. R. Bishop Trust, conducted the exercises, and before the formal presentation of the keys, said: "When in 1884, Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, passed from the communion of saints on earth and the circles of loving friends, to join the Choir invisible above, it was found that she had made provision that all the landed estate, that came to her as the sole survivor of the Kamehameha family, should be appropriated to build, equip, and maintain a school for boys and a school for girls to be known as the Kamehameha Schools. She named five trustees to execute this testamentary provision. The widowed husband, sharing in the spirit and purposes of his estimable wife, supplemented her request by large personal gifts, and as the result we see today this series of noble buildings, so admirably adapted for educational uses; and this large assembly of students from the Manual, Preparatory and Girls' Schools. In 1895, Mr. Bishop put \$80,000 into the hands of these five Trustees, under a different organization, to be spent for various educational and charitable uses. One of the first trusts to be fulfilled has been the erection of this Chapel. The Trustees lost no time in securing plans from the architects, Messrs. Ripley and Dickey. Under the careful supervision of Mr. William Mutch, the building has been erected, the material used being the vesicular basalt, quarried from the adjoining hillsides. Today, celebrated as Founder's Day, the anniversary of Mrs. Bishop's birth, we are met to dedicate the building to its sacred uses."

Hon. S. M. Damon, acting for Hon. C. R. Bishop, then delivered the keys, tied with the Kamehameha colors, to Hon. J. O. Carter, representing the B. P. Bishop Trustees. In making this presentation, Mr. Damon said: "We all must feel deep regret today that Mr. Bishop himself cannot be present to share with us in the gladness of this hour. This beautiful building speaks for him, and bespeaks from every student in these Kamehameha Schools grateful love for her, whose family name is not only associated with the historical renown of the first of Hawaiian sovereigns, but perpetuated through these schools to the latest generation of the Hawaiian people. And if, as we may reasonably suppose—from the abodes of blessedness above—the glorified spirits of the benefactors of mankind looks down with ever increasing interest on the fruitage of their works of charity and gifts of love, who can doubt that there is added joy in heaven over this crowning consummation of Mrs. Bishop's thoughtful generosity for the education of Hawaiian youth. With tender memories of that noble lady, in the name of the generous donor and in his behalf, I present to the Trustees of the Kamehameha Schools these keys of this Bishop Memorial Chapel."

Hon. J. O. Carter on behalf of the Trustees of the B. P. Bishop Estate, accepted the trust wishing Mr. Damon

DEDICATED ON SUNDAY, DEC 19, 1897.



## KAMEHAMEHA CHAPEL.

This beautiful structure, dedicated on Sunday the 19th (Founder's Day) is a gift from the Hon. Chas. R. Bishop to Kamehameha school. The building cost about \$60,000, is of native stone, beautifully finished within and with-

out and is to have a handsome and costly pipe organ. From its pulpit will come pleas and counsels for the Holy Writ, for its precepts and advice. There will be no denominational preaching. This is one of a large group of nota-

ble structures erected and maintained for the education of Hawaiians. At the dedication there was an invocation by Rev. C. M. Hyde and a sermon by Rev. H. H. Parker. S. M. Damon gave the keys to Trustee J. O. Carter.

to convey to Mr. Bishop the thanks of the Trustees, the teachers and the pupils for his second gift.

The sermon was preached by Rev. H. H. Parker, pastor of Kawaiahao Church of which Mrs. Bishop was a loved and honored member. Following this was the prayer of dedication, by Rev. Dr. Hyde, the whole assembly rising and joining in this act of consecration.

Rev. H. H. Parker's dedicatory sermon was worthy of the occasion, and couched in that felicitous diction, of which too little is heard from one of his special ability in the use of clear, forcible, and rhythmical English.

The sermon by Rev. H. H. Parker was upon the text from Matt. 7:24-28. "Every one therefore, which heareth these words of mine and doeth them shall be likened unto a wise man which built his house upon the rock, etc."

Mr. Parker said in substance, that these words were the climax of the sermon on the mount. The sweet and wholesome life could not exist with the poisoned life. Here was contrasted the religion of a pure heart with the conduct that is superficial and temporary. Jesus declared himself to be the world's great Master, and he laid down the rule that religion is not a profession, nor a creed but a life, that obeys the law. This teaching was new and strange to the people, and they were astonished. He came into the world to reveal the law, and declare man's immortality, and the way of living that would put all men beyond the vicissitudes of the world. Every one was a builder of his own future. Every act entered into the structure. When trial came, it would be shown what its nature was, whether upon a rock or upon the sand. Man tilled the soil and planted seed, but he was powerless to make it grow. In the air, and rain were the mysterious substances which made it sprout and grow and yield fruit. This was the work of God in the plant. It was so also in the human heart. They are wise who build on the rock, because all things are transitory. Our desires are not satisfied. Nature gives us nothing that is permanent. The beautiful fades away. All is only a passing glory. So also in art. The hand of time destroys the finest work of the sculptor. The oldest civilizations are dark and stained with cruelty. Modern civilization is under the light which came into the world with Christ. Greece worked beauty into the splendid Parian marble, but left out the law of God, and of love. The Romans created fine superstructures, but they did not proclaim liberty and virtue. The grandest monument of time, is Christianity. It is unique and matchless. The process of the ages adds to its greatness. It gives hope, and the way to a clearer and higher life. Without it, we should be like the animals. The Hawaiians need this Christian life, to save their own land and their civilization. The young men and maidens of the Kamehameha Schools should now have the deepest conviction of the obligations resting on them and all to the earlier and worthier hands that have prepared the way for great achievements. The duty is upon all to preserve the civilization planted here, and transmit it to those who are coming. We all have a trust to discharge. Skill without industry is worthless. People without moral character have no standing. The youth who get their part in life in these schools should ever remember the debt of gratitude they owe to the noble woman who founded them. On this anniversary of her birth, we do not honor her, so much as we glorify God who gave to her the heart and the purpose to do the work for the living and those yet to come. Does she not join today, as an unseen worshipper? There is need for men and women as workers. There should be no delay. Let us see that no son or daughter of Hawaii drifts back into the darkness, which we have quitted.

This brief synopsis of the admirable and effective sermon gives an idea of the strength of the telling and appropriate address of one who has done so much for the church in Hawaii and for Hawaiians.

The custom of decorating the grave of Bernice Pauahi Bishop was carried

out yesterday on an unusually elaborate scale. The students of the school carried fern ropes and floral pieces, while the girls of the seminary brought flowers and arranged the offerings.

The annual Kamehameha dinner will be given at 3 this afternoon and this evening there will be a musicale.

## BIG FIELD DAY

Kamehameha and Y. M. C. A. in Competition.

Long List of Events and Many Entries—School Lads Pile up the Points to a Winning Score.

Founder's Day Field Day at Kamehameha was an occasion upon which perhaps a thousand people turned out to see the sport between competing teams from the Y. M. C. A. and Kamehameha School. The Hawaiian band stationed under a tree near by, did much to make the afternoon the success it proved to be. It is to be regretted that there was not a better showing of athletes from the Y. M. C. A. but that of course could not be helped. They were far outnumbered by the boys from Kamehameha who won the day with a walk over.

Following is a list of events with the winners as well as remarks on points in connection therewith:

One hundred yards dash—Entries: H. E. Coleman of the Y. M. C. A.; W. Punohu, S. Kalua, K. Oana, J. Naiwi and J. Cockett of Kamehameha. Won by W. Punohu in 11 seconds with Kalua second and Coleman third. This was a close race, particularly between the first and second men.

One hundred yards high hurdles—Entries: D. Harbottle, F. Cockett, J. Cockett and S. Kalua of Kamehameha. The Y. M. C. A. was to have been represented by Chris. Willis but he did not arrive in time. Event won by Harbottle in 15 seconds with J. Cockett second and F. Cockett third.

Putting 16-pound shot—Entries: J. Burgess, J. Hanuna, H. Mahaulu, A. Manase and S. Kekahuna of Kamehameha. The Y. M. C. A. had three entries but none of the men turned up. Event won by Manase with a record of 36 feet, 3 inches. Burgess second and Mahaulu third.

Fifty yards dash—Entries: J. Naiwi, C. Baker, D. Kapuniai and K. Oana of Kamehameha. Won by Naiwi in 6-1-5 seconds. Baker second and Kapuniai, third. Naiwi got a good start and came in ahead by quite a lead.

Pole vault—Entries: C. Willis and H. Waterhouse of the Y. M. C. A.; D. Yowell, C. Baker, and J. Mahoe of Kamehameha. Won by Willis with a record of 9 feet, 9 inches. Yowell second and Waterhouse, third. This was perhaps the most interesting event of the afternoon from the fact that there was such close competition between Willis and Yowell, the latter comparatively a boy but with the making in him of a fine pole vaulter. Waterhouse of the Y. M. C. A. did excellently considering the fact that he had only been in training for the short space of a week. However, he and the others dropped out when the cross stick got up in the vicinity of 9 feet and left Willis and Yowell alone in the competition. The vaulting had been quite exhausting and Yowell showed his inability to hold out very much beyond 9 feet, 3 inches. Willis was vaulting beautifully and showed himself to be in winning form. When the stick reached 9 feet 9 inches Yowell made desperate attempts to get over but could not in the number of trials allowed by the rule. Willis thereupon did a very graceful thing and gave Yowell another trial. The little fellow tried it but failed to get over. Willis did not try for a record and let 9 feet, 9 inches stand.

Two hundred and twenty yards dash

—Entries: S. Kalua, W. Punohu, K. Oana, B. Wright and J. Naiwi of Kamehameha. Won by Kalua in 25 seconds with Punohu second and Oana third.

Four hundred and forty yards run—Entries: G. H. De La Vergne of the Y. M. C. A.; C. Baker, L. Makanani and B. Wright of Kamehameha. Won by De La Vergne in 1 minute flat with Baker second and Makanani third. De La Vergne was second man from the start until he came to the top of the gradual slope from the gate. Then he made a spurt and gained quite a lead, keeping it to the end.

Eight hundred and eighty yards run—Entries: P. Travens of the Y. M. C. A.; W. Punohu, T. Pickard, D. Kaloi and J. Davidson of Kamehameha. Won by Kaloi in 2:26 1-5 with Davidson second and Travens third.

One hundred yards low hurdles—Entries: C. Willis of the Y. M. C. A.; S. Kalua, D. Harbottle, J. Cockett and F. Cockett of Kamehameha. Won by Harbottle in 14 1-5 seconds with J. Cockett a close second and Kalua, third.

Throwing 16-pound hammer—Entries: C. H. Tracy of the Y. M. C. A.; J. Burgess, A. Gandall, D. Harbottle, D. Kapuniai, D. Kaloi, W. Nahale and S. Kekahuna of Kamehameha, H. Mahaulu, J. Nahale, A. Manase, J. Smith and J. Mahoe.

Running high jump—Entries: H. E. Coleman of the Y. M. C. A.; F. Cockett, J. Mahoe and C. Paehaole of Kamehameha. Won by Mahoe with a record of 5 feet 4 inches, Paehaole second and Coleman third.

Running broad jump—Entries: C. Willis of the Y. M. C. A.; J. Burgess, D. Harbottle, D. Kaloi, T. Pickard, D. Kapuniai, W. Nahale, S. Kekahuna of Kamehameha. Won by Nahale with Pickard, second. Willis made the best jump but his take-off was not allowed by the judges. Just at this time, Willis hurt his ankle so that he was unable to do further work.

There were ten events in all, with a possible 80 points to be won, allowing five for first, two for second and one for third. Kamehameha secured 60 and the Y. M. C. A., 20 points.

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## Appetite Improved

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## NEW SCHOOL HERE

Honolulu People Who Have Tried  
"Osteopathy."

"A SCIENCE OF HEALING"

Local Treatment (Abandoned)—Origin and Growth of the System.  
Obstruction Is Its Theory.

Osteopathy is a new "system, method or science of healing" that is likely to attain a foothold, if not permanent prominence in Honolulu. Very little indeed is known of it here now. Such knowledge on the subject as obtains locally is held by less than a score of people. In the States the new treatment has been spoken of and written about quite extensively. It has its college established by the founder of the system and still conducted by this discoverer and leader. It has its infirmary or sanitarium patronized by people of excellent social standing and certainly of ample means. Osteopathy already has its literature, which includes a monthly magazine, well written and handsomely printed.

Prof. John R. Musick, the historian and novel writer was the first to tell in Hawaii of Osteopathy. This was when he was in the Islands a few years ago gathering material for a history of the group to be put out by Funk & Wagnalls, the Standard Dictionary owners. Professor Musick mentioned the treatment to a number of people and was the cause of a brief test of it by Geo. P. Castle. Mr. Castle was at the sanitarium but three weeks and found that he was benefitted by his stay. Later Mr. J. B. Atherton looked into the new method, with the result that Mrs. Atherton and daughter spent several months in the care of the practitioners at Kirksville, Mo., the headquarters of Osteopathy. Miss Atherton lately returned to the Islands with her mother and is much improved in health.

When Mrs. and Miss Atherton returned to Honolulu, they were accompanied by Dr. Geo. W. Tull, a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy. This gentleman will remain here in the family of Mr. Atherton for six months. Dr. Tull comes well recommended and has so far made a good impression. He is loth to talk for publication of his school. He says there has been suspicion of it on account of its newness and that violent opposition is met among professional men for one reason and another. Of course the usual human motives operate in this controversy and of course there is the common condemnation made thoughtlessly. However, Osteopathy, having been recognized by five States by the Governments and by great numbers of responsible people, is not to be thrust aside easily. In any event it must stand or fall upon its worth.

There has been raised the question of the right to practice the new cure method under the Hawaiian Statutes. No attempt will be made to disregard or evade the law. The system is here liked by some reputable and responsible citizens. No medicines are used. The greatest care is exercised in making diagnoses. The practitioner must have a most thorough and ready education in anatomy and physiology. He must be able to undertake minor surgery. At first physicians of the older schools were not admitted as students, but lately they have been accepted. From the catalogue it is learned that the course of two years is as follows:

First Term.—General Descriptive Anatomy, including Osteology, Syndesiology, Myology, Angiology and Neurology; Histology, including the description and recognition of the normal tissues of the body; the Principles of Chemistry and Physiological Physics.

Second Term.—General Descriptive Anatomy of the Viscera and organs of special sense; Practical Anatomy, with demonstrations on the cadaver; Analytical and Physiological Chemistry; Physiology; Symptomatology and Physical diagnosis; Hygiene and Dietetics; Principles of Osteopathy.

Third Term.—Practical and Regional Anatomy, with demonstrations on the cadaver; Physiology; Pathology and Pathological Anatomy; Urinalysis and Toxicology; Clinical demonstrations in Osteopathy.

Fourth Term.—Topographical Anatomy; Minor Surgery; Gynecology and Obstetrics; Medical Jurisprudence; Clinical Practice in Osteopathy.

The word "Osteopathy" is from the Greek "osteon" a bone and "pathos," suffering. The legal definition is "a system, method or science of healing." Historical—Osteopathy was discovered by Dr. A. T. Still, of Baldwin, Kan., 1874. Dr. Still reasoned that "a natural flow of blood is health; and disease is the effect of local or general disturbance of blood—that to excite the nerves causes muscles to contract and compress venous flow of blood to the heart; and the bones could be used as levers to relieve pressure on nerves, veins and arteries."

Technical—Osteopathy is that science which consists of such exact, exhaustive, and verifiable knowledge of the structure and functions of the human mechanism, anatomical, physiological and psychological, including the chemistry and physics of its known elements, as has made discoverable certain organic laws and remedial resources, within the body itself, by which nature under the scientific treatment peculiar to osteopathic practice, apart from all ordinary methods of extraneous, artificial, or medicinal stimulation, and in-harmonious accord with its own mechanical principles, molecular activities, and metabolic processes, may recover from displacements, disorganizations, derangements, and consequent disease, and regain its

normal equilibrium of form and function in health and strength. The theory of Osteopathy may be briefly stated in the single word "obstruction." Those who believe in the system are of the fixed conviction that physical derangements are due to obstruction, lamina or impairing the organs. These obstructions are treated by manipulation or massage. Major operations when required are entrusted to selected surgeons. It is found that obstructions very often are at a considerable distance from the seat of trouble. Hence local treatment is the exception rather than the rule.

What the future of this new school may be none can essay to foretell. It is attracting not a little attention and for that reason is worth explaining.

## Coffee Literature.

Rev. C. M. Hyde sent to London for works on coffee and coffee culture, addressing several firms known all over the world in the trade. The only satisfactory reply was from one house which said that the best work extant on coffee culture had recently been issued by the Hawaiian Government. This reference was to the Foreign Office book of facts containing the coffee contribution from the pen of Jos. Marsden, Commissioner of Agriculture.

## Sugar News.

The correspondents of Castle & Cooke wrote by the Mariposa that there had been one sale of 11,000 bags raw, 96 at 3 1/2 and 12,000 bags at 3 15-16 and 2,200 tons of Java at 3 15-16. Granulated was unchanged. Stock had dropped on account of manipulation of traders anticipating ratification of the treaty of annexation by the United States Senate.

## Snow on Hualalai.

The passengers who came on the Mauna Loa from Kona and Kāu last evening tell of a remarkable sight witnessed on Thursday morning. This was nothing less than the top of Mount Hualalai covered with snow for a great distance. Snow has not been seen on Hualalai for many years.

## Connecticut Made Happy.

The Hartford Courant republishes entire an editorial published in this paper on November 12 and seems pleased with the statements made and sentiments therein put forth. The article pointed out the close and lasting relations which had been established between the Islands and the State of Connecticut by Yale and several other connections.

## Hana's New Church.

Quite a number of natives of Kona, landed at Lahaina on the last trip of the Mauna Loa, and will go from there on the Wilder S. S. Co.'s excursion, leaving here tomorrow for Hana. At Hana a church is to be dedicated and a Sunday school convention held. Two special trains will be run from Wailuku to connect with the excursion boat.

## A WOMAN'S DISTRESS.

A Woman in Terrible Agony Because of Neuralgic Pains—Her Jaws Became Firmly Set—Doctors Unable to Relieve Her.

From the Watchman, Columbia, La.

Mrs. Fielding, of Columbia, Louisiana, is the wife of a prominent attorney of that city. A reporter recently understood that Mrs. Fielding had been cured of a severe case of neuralgia of the heart and stomach in an almost miraculous manner, and thinking this case would make a good article of news, called on Mrs. Fielding. She related her story in the following words: "I have been a sufferer from neuralgia of the heart and stomach for many years, originally brought on by exposure. It is just ten years ago since I first experienced neuralgia twinges in my head and stomach, which were so severe that my screams could be heard for blocks. Morphine was the only thing that would give me any relief. These attacks came frequently and usually lasted about two or three days.

"I could not walk and at times my jaws became so firmly set that they could not be opened. Several specialists from different places, and many physicians were consulted, but to no purpose, for they did me no good. I had almost lost hope when I read a testimonial of Mrs. Sally Fays, of Ruston, La., whom I knew, regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at once decided to give them a trial. The first box of pills had not been all taken when the pain eased, and after using the rest of the half dozen boxes I was as well as ever I was in my life. I feel that these pills did me a great and lasting benefit, and you may so publish it. Dr. Williams' remedy has certainly done me more good than all the other medicines I ever have taken."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

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Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), greatest of emollient skin cures.

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